THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 37. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FENIAN REVOLT.

Important News from Ireland.

Latest Advices by Telegraph.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By telegrams through the Atlantic cable, dated from the 14th instant, at noon, to the evening of yesterday, we have news of a very important and exciting character from Ireland. The despatches, although they are of a contradictory tenor, show that a very serious Fenian revolt had taken place in that country, and that the insurrectionary movement extended from Killarney, in Kerry, to Mallow, in the county of Cork, scenes of much violence, attended with bloodshed, having been enacted in and near the town of Killarney. The telegraph wires have been cut all over the insurrectionary districts.

The British Government claims to have suppressed the movement by the dispersion of a large body of armed Fenians from a strong position which they held in Toomy's Woods, near Mallow. James Stephens is said to be at the scene of operations, appearing as Colonel O'Conner, the leader of the insurgents. Heavy reinforcements are being despatched from England to the island, and the county of Kerry is declared in a state of siege.

The Executive Committee of a Fenian organization sitting in Dublin has addressed a manifesto "to all whom it may concern," disclaiming the idea of involving foreign peoples by asking aid from them, and asserting the ability of the Irish to carry their cause to a successful issue; in fact, their capacity to realize the idea of Thomas Davis, "to do whatever we should do, and trust ourselves alone."

A FENIAN PROCLAMATION.

Independent and National Resolves of the Irish Republicans.

DUBLIN, January 28, 1867.—To all whom it may concern:—In the present momentous crisis of Irish nationality, when in the eyes of the world the question of Ireland's existence or total extinction as an independent nation seems trembling in the balance, we, the representatives of the republican party in Ireland, deem it our duty to make known to all true sympathizers with our down-trodden race and oppressed nationality, that we have taken our final stand on the high vantage ground of self-reliance—that, taught by years of bitter experience, we no longer base our hopes of success upon the co-operation of our countrymen in America; and that we repudiate, once and forever, the degrading doctrine that Irish liberty and Irish rights are not to be won without assistance from foreign and external sources. No longer shall we be dominated by the autocratic *dicta* of a single will; no longer shall the destines of our race hang upon the strength or weakness of a single mind. Our lost opportunities and blighted hopes proclaim, trumpet-tongued, that the time for such feudal administration of our affairs is past.

From a deep conviction of this truth we, the republican representatives of Ireland, formed, on the 17th inst., a Directory, with supreme control of the organization. On the 24th inst. we became aware of the action of our countrymen in America in the deposition of Mr. Stephens and the election of General Gleeson to the vacant head centreship. While viewing these matters with indifference and as entirely unconnected with ourselves, we still trust that we retain the sympathy of our expatriated countrymen, wherever they are to be found.

But not to them alone do we appeal for sympathy; when our struggle for independence shall be inaugurated the world shall behold the champions of liberty of every race and every nationality rallying round our banner of rights. Then, and not till then, shall the soldier and the patriot be recognized for his true worth, and the self-sufficient fool and intriguing coward forced to wallow in the mire of his own infamy.

Ere long shall the world behold the spectacle of a nation uprising in its might, strong in its self-confidence and conscious right to win its way to its legitimate place among the peoples of the earth, or set amid a halo of blood and glory which shall serve as a lode-star of liberty to future ages and succeeding generations.

Remembering always that fortune favors the brave and enterprising, however averse she may appear for a time, we resolve to commit ourselves to energetic and independent action, as the only course now befitting brave and honorable men, sedulously eschewing for the future all unnecessary exposure of our plans by public displays of lip-patriotism.

Such being the sentiments which actuate us, we shall enter fearlessly upon the course we have marked out—and may God defend the right.

The Scene of Revolt.

Mallow Junction is the point at which the great southern and western railroad of Ireland running to Cork branches off to Killarney. It is near the town of Mallow, which is a parliamentary borough, and a permanent station of a large detachment of the British troops. It is built on the river Blackwater, which is here spanned by an old stone bridge of fifteen arches.

As a scene of battle, Mallow is associated with glorious memories in the minds of the Irish people; for near to the town, on the river, was fought the great battle of Blackwater, in which the Irish defeated the English some centuries since, and from which they marched on to another victory over their enemy at Benburb. The town has about ten thousand inhabitants.

Killarney, the town near which the first rising took place, and from which we have English accounts of "riot and pillage and the murder of a coastguard man," is situated about the centre of the county Kerry, and is a town of little importance and of no military name. Interest attaches to it only as the point of rendezvous and entertainment of the many tourists to the famous lakes and scenery of Killarney.

Kenmare, another town in the county Kerry, and embraced by the insurrection, is about thirteen miles southwest of Killarney, on the road from Cork to Cahirciveen. It is situated at the head of Kenmare Bay, and has a commodious pier and harbor approachable from the ocean by vessels of large burden. Kenmare Bay is wide at its entrance, very deep and easily navigable.

Valentia Island is well known as the European terminus of the Atlantic cable. It is off the coast of Kerry, and separated from the main land by a strait a mile and a half in width.

Tralee is the chief town of Kerry, and a military station of considerable importance. It is in the northern portion of the county, and is connected with Killarney by a branch railroad. It is approachable from the ocean by vessels of three hundred tons burden, and is the seat of a brisk trade in grain and flour.

The Fenian Revolt in Ireland.

From the N. Y. Herald of To-day.

The news which we received by the cable yesterday from Valentia of a rising in the southwest of Ireland was, we understand, not wholly unexpected by many who had an inkling of the plans which Stephens had matured before his arrival in this country and his departure some time since for Europe; but the general public were nevertheless taken somewhat by surprise to learn that Fenianism, which common report had for some time consigned to absolute death by reason of the paltry squabbles, personal wrangles, and other unfailing elements of demoralization which characterized the various factions in America, had vitality enough to show an armed front in Ireland.

The news, although not very clear in detail, is sufficient to prove that the British Government acknowledges the existence of a dangerous revolt, headed, we believe, by an officer who served in the 28th Massachusetts Regiment of the Army of the Potomac, and is hurling its military force against it. The point selected by the leaders for the commencement of the movement is perhaps one of the strongest positions which a revolutionary army could expect to hold with any success against regular troops. It is a country of mountain fastnesses, gorges, pathless cliffs, and large tracts of swamp or bog, in which artillery and cavalry cannot operate with effect. We can almost find a parallel between this district in Kerry and La Vendee, in France, where the gallant Vendeans held out for years against the armies of the French Directory. Not alone in the region chosen for the outbreak in Ireland are there geographical and physical advantages to be found, but there are rich estates of the gentry, capable of furnishing large supplies of cattle and farm products most acceptable to a body of insurgents; and it is not at all unlikely that the reports of "riot and pillage" in the despatch have reference to the necessities of supplying the commissariat of the insurgent forces, rather than to any attack upon towns and villages—such as Killarney or Kenmare, for instance—in which, it is natural to suppose, their friends and sympathizers would be the sufferers. The point mentioned at which the Government has posted its troops under Colonel Horseford, with a view to check the insurrection, is the junction at Mallow, in the county of Cork, where the Killarney and Tralee branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway from Dublin to Cork commences its western direction towards the coast.

It is nearly fifty miles from the immediate scene of operations, and within from three to three and a half hours' travel from Killarney, and was probably selected as a central point from which to cut off connection by railroad between the disturbed district in the county of Kerry and the interior counties. The statement that this post commands the "hill district" is not altogether intelligible, unless the locality indicated is the vicinity of Millstreet, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Kerry, which is a wild and hilly country, but several miles east of Killarney, the reported scene of the outbreak, and connected with it by railroad.

One of our depatches received last night would indicate that there are two armed bodies in the field—one in the vicinity of Mallow, near the headquarters of the British forces, at a place called Toomy's Wood, from which it appears that the English commander found it difficult to dislodge them, and another in the mountains of Kerry, as before stated. And yet another despatch of a contradictory tenor states that "all is quiet" in Ireland, and that the insurrectionary bands have been dispersed; although we are told, at a still later hour, that the county Kerry was declared in a stage of siege, that James Stephens was on the spot—being identical with Colonel O'Conner—and that an American contingent is operating in the revolutionary ranks.

These are the main facts as we gather them from the cable telegrams, with the addition that the Government denies the report of the arrival of the two vessels loaded with Fenians in Valentia bay. This denial is no doubt correct; for it is not to be supposed that, if the Fenians had a force to land on the Irish coast, they would select Valentia, the British terminus of the Atlantic cable, for that purpose. The probabilities of the case are—if there be any truth in the rumor—that the officers who have left this country in several squads for some months, and have been lying *perdu* in Havre, Bremen, Brest and other continental ports, including, perchance, Stephens himself, who intended to make his entrance into Ireland from a port which it is not desirable, for obvious reasons, to mention—comprised the Fenian force which landed in fishing smacks at some obscure spot on the western coast of Ireland. These, we say, are the probabilities of the case; but of course we can only conjecture from the very crude and contradictory information in our possession.

We are further informed that the telegraph wires were cut in all directions within the insurrectionary districts; but whether by the Government or by the Fenians is not stated. We know, however, that orders were issued some time since to the constabulary all over the island to seize the telegraph offices in any district where a rising occurred, and if they were not able to destroy them, to destroy the wires, and thus cut off communication between the different counties. It is quite probable that Stephens issued a similar order to his men, so that it may be a case of diamond cut diamond, as far as telegraph communication is concerned, and therefore we may have to wait some time for reliable news of the insurrection.

Judging from a proclamation issued in Dublin by a body which designates itself as "the republican party in Ireland," self-reliance appears to be the controlling spirit in the present movement. How far it can be relied upon remains to be seen. This document repudiates the action of the co-operative body in America, upon which the belligerents in Ireland appear to place no reliance, denounces the publicity which has characterized its proceedings, but invites the sympathies of all expatriated Irishmen with the struggle for independence. But it is evident from the enthusiasm and excitement created by the news of yesterday, that this curious pronunciamento will not dampen the ardor of the rank and file of the Fenians here. On the contrary, there appears to be a general disposition to contribute material aid to the "men in the gap," and that as speedily as possible. All speculation as to the result of the Irish outbreak, however, can be only vague and unprofitable.

THE POPULATION OF ALABAMA.—The Secretary of State of Alabama reports the population of that State, as determined by the State census of 1866. From this census it appears that the population has increased but 9000 during the past six years, taking the United States census of 1860 as the basis of calculation. In that census the total number of whites is given at 526,431; the free colored, 2690; the slaves, 435,080; aggregate, 964,201. The State census just taken shows the total number of whites to be 536,072, the total colored 437,231, grand total, 973,285. The small increase that has taken place has, therefore, been altogether of whites. The colored population is less now than it was in 1860 by 567 souls.

HOW THEY GET LIQUOR IN NEW ORLEANS.—With a gimlet, a hollow cane, familiarly known in the Crescent City as a "joker," and a few pegs, one need never lack liquor in New Orleans. The method is simple. Stroll along the levee. When no one is looking slip in among the liquor casks. Bore a hole with the gimlet, and apply the "joker." Having enough, fill the hole with a peg, and walk away. Nothing could be simpler, or more effectual.

THE IMMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—The Clarksville (Texas) *Standard* says that for two months past immigrants have been going through the streets of that town in crowds. The line of march is hardly broken except at night. Reports from other Texas towns are of the same tenor. A little reconstruction will make something out of Texas yet.

OBITUARY.

Alexander Dallas Bache.

Science in the United States has lost one of its brightest stars by the death of Professor Bache, which occurred at Newport, Rhode Island, yesterday morning, from softening of the brain. Alexander Dallas Bache was born at Philadelphia July 19, 1806, and was a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin, his grandfather, Richard Bache, having married the only daughter of Franklin, Sarah. He was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and having graduated with the highest honors, became Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers in 1825. His conduct while at West Point was so exemplary, that during the whole of the four years which he spent there he never received a single mark of demerit.

In 1827 he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, and he remained in this position until he was elected President of Girard College. Soon after, he made a tour through several European countries to inspect the seats of learning. As Girard College had not yet been opened when he returned from Europe, he resigned the position as President of the College, and was appointed the first principal of the Philadelphia High School. In 1843 he left this position on being appointed Chief of the United States Coast Survey, which office he retained until his death. The reputation which Mr. Bache gained in this position extended far beyond our country. The practical benefits accruing to navigators from his energetic labors were duly recognized, and the valuable contributions which he made to geodetic and practical science established for him a world-wide reputation as a thorough scholar.

Ristori's Triumph in the Crescent City.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16—Midnight.—This second night of Madame Adelaide Ristori's brief season at the Theatre Francais in this city has been a brilliant success. The enthusiasm of the audience was even greater than at her *debut*. She was repeatedly called before the curtain and greeted with thunders of applause. The desire to witness her matchless impersonations of the tragic muse is on the increase, and every seat is taken for a week to come. At this hour a grand serenade is being given to her, a well-known Knickerbocker being the originator of the affair. A sumptuous collation, at which seventy persons, representing the *elite* of New Orleans, are present, is being given in connection with the serenade. All the ladies of the St. Louis Hotel, and others specially invited, have been presented to the great tragedienne. The saloons are magnificently decorated, and floral treasures are poured forth in honor of the occasion. The hotel is brilliantly lighted up and dancing is about commencing. It is a tribute to dramatic genius such as this city has never before witnessed.

A REAL TRAGEDY.

The Story of Griselda and Percival—A Woman Becomes Insane While Witnessing a Play.

From the East Saginaw Enterprise.

Last Wednesday evening there was a dramatic performance given at Bellevue Hall, by the German Amateur Company of this city, in which the celebrated German actor Schoen, from Toledo, sustained the character of "Percival" in the thrilling drama of *Griselda*, and Mrs. Guhlen, of Cincinnati, personated "Griselda." The plot of the play is laid in Scotland, in its earlier days, and during the reign of King Athos. Percival was a Scottish noble, and it appears while hunting near the castle he met the fair Griselda, a poor coal burner's daughter, and becoming enamored of her, married her. Years after, at a grand fete at which the Queen Genevra was present, she rated Percival for having married a low-born girl, and asserted that such a woman would not prove constant to her husband.

A wager that he or she who should lose should kneel at the foot of the woman was made by the Queen, that the wife would prove faithless and inconstant in adversity and temptation, and accepted by Percival. The wife was sorely tried and tempted, her child was taken from her, her husband condemned to be executed, and herself treated with disrespect and scorn. Through all these trials the wife bore up proudly, always manifesting unbounded love and confidence in her husband, until at last the Queen acknowledged she was in fault, and proclaimed that Percival had won the wager. When it was known to the wife that her husband was privy to the persecutions and an accomplice of the Queen, her love changed to dislike, and they were estranged forever.

The play was very affecting, and many eyes were wet in the audience at the conclusion of the play. Amongst those present was one newly-made wife; she was sensibly affected at the performance, and remained weeping in her seat after the greater portion of the audience had gone. Whether the incidents portrayed in the drama were prototypes of her own sufferings cannot be told, but certain it is that when she was taken home reason had forsaken her, and she talked incoherently of her past life, of her first husband and adopted child, together with the "Percival" and "Griselda" of the drama. Several physicians have visited her, but shake their heads thoughtfully as they pronounce it insanity.

The woman's history is well known in this city. For a number of years she has lived here as the wife of one of our German citizens, but some weeks since a separation was effected, and about two weeks ago she married another man. The poor woman is thoroughly crazed; she will attend to none of her usual duties, nor even to her own comfort. The sad story of Griselda, and the cruelty of Percival, as she saw them on the mimic stage, have apparently driven away her reason.

—Mr. Anthony Trollope's new serial, "The Last Chronicle of Barset," which has reached its eighth number, is considered the best of his many fictions. In the character of Mr. Crawley, says one of his critics, Mr. Trollope has gone deeper than he usually goes, and has made more than a perfect sketch—a deep study—of a powerful and impressive character. The other sketches are said to be all admirable, and many of them new. The American readers of Mr. Trollope, by-the-way, are more favored than their English brethren as regards the publication of his serials in a complete form, "The Claverings," for instance, being in the hands of thousands in this country, while the last part is being read piecemeal by the subscribers of the *Cornhill* in England.

—All that remains of Bishop Percy's famous folio manuscript, about forty thousand lines, has been copied, and about one-quarter of it is already in type. The second copy of King Estmere, which the Bishop mentions in his second edition, cannot be found, which is greatly to be regretted, since the copy in the folio was torn out by the Bishop himself, and sent to the printers. Mr. W. Chappell is assisting the editors in the ballad part of these works. The whole amount of subscription so far is four hundred pounds, leaving two hundred more to be raised to save the editors from loss.

—M. Victor Cousin left his library to the Sorbonne. It is said to be very complete in the department of philosophy and its kindred studies, and to be worth some eight thousand pounds. It is said at Paris that M. Jules Simon will be a candidate for the chair left vacant by the death of M. Cousin.

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Great Ice-Gorge in the Lower Susquehanna, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 18.—There is an immense quantity of floating ice in the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace, and it is piled up against the new railroad bridge, but it withstands all the pressure, and is in no danger of serious injury.

ARRIVAL OF SURRATT.

The United States Steamer Swatara Signalled—She is Supposed to Have Gone Direct to Washington, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 17.—The United States steamer Susquehanna, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, with Admiral Palmer on board, arrived here to-day, announces having signalled at daylight this morning the Swatara, which left Lisbon, Portugal, December 8, with John H. Surratt on board.

No communication beyond exchange of signals took place between the two steamers.

The Swatara passed into the capes, and headed up the Chesapeake, supposed to proceed direct to Washington, or possibly to go on to Annapolis.

The pilot boat William Starkey also reported this morning having spoken the Swatara at Cape Henry, with Surratt on board. The pilot boat Maryland put a pilot on board at 8 o'clock, when she got under way and proceeded up Chesapeake Bay.

Within a day or two the cause of the long voyage of the Swatara will doubtless be made known, and the widest publicity given to every fact of interest connected with Surratt, from the time of his capture up to his arrival on our shores.

The Susquehanna will probably remain here two or three days, and then proceed to the West Indies, stopping at various points on the way to inspect the different ships of the squadron stationed along our Atlantic coast.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 16.—On Monday last the steamship Peruvian, commanded by Captain Glover, arrived at Norfolk from Philadelphia, where she had been detained for several days by the ice in the harbor. The direct trade movement recently started in the city has received an impetus in commercial circles, and this steamship was loaded in less than five days, and this morning arrived from Norfolk, and sailed out by the Capes of Virginia, bound direct to Liverpool. Her cargo of consignments from Norfolk consists of 1583 bales of cotton, 1350 bushels of corn, and sundries.

During yesterday, while the Peruvian laid at the wharf, she displayed the national colors of Great Britain and the United States, besides being decorated with a great number of signal flags, and was visited by many of the most prominent citizens of the town most deeply interested in the movement.

A full cargo remains at Norfolk for the steamship Delaware, which is expected to arrive in a few days from Philadelphia, and all kinds of Southern produce, destined for direct trade, is arriving in large quantities for the succeeding steamers.

The gunboat Yantic has been thoroughly fitted out at the Gosport Navy Yard, and will, in a few days, start out to join the Gulf Squadron in a two years' cruise.

A marine guard, consisting of a sergeant, two corporals, and twelve men, have arrived at Norfolk from Washington, under the command of Lieutenant Goodrell, to go on board the United States gunboat Tacony, which leaves to join the Gulf Squadron the first of next week.

There have been no arrivals or departures since last report.

A heavy fog has been prevailing here to-day.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The following is the condition of the Banks of this city:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	$2,362,503	
Specie	.....	$1,364,631
Circulation	179,309	.....
Deposits	.....	2,169,543
Legal-tenders	.....	2,986,052

TOTALS.

Loans	$253,131,323
Specie	14,792,623
Circulation	32,956,309
Deposits	116,072,292
Legal-tenders	61,642,940

Gold opened at 136¾.

Wreck of the Ship Addison.

PORTLAND, Me., February 18.—A cable despatch received here reports the loss of the ship Addison, of Kennebunk, with all hands on board, except Captain Sloane, the mate, Henry Ward, and four seamen. The Captain's wife and child were lost. No further particulars of the disaster have been received.

Sailing of the Moravian.

PORTLAND, February 18.—The steamer Moravian, for Liverpool, sailed at midnight.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Stocks heavy and active. Chicago and Rock Island, 96⅝; Reading, 103¼; Canton, 55¾; Erie, 117¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 78½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95½; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 107⅜; Michigan Central, 71⅝; New York Central, 99⅝; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 92¼; Hudson River, 128; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109⅝; do. do., 1863, 107¾; do. do., 1864, 107⅜; do. do., 1865, 105⅛; Tenforties, 101⅜; Seven-thirties, first series, 106; other series, 105½; Sterling Exchange, 108¾@109⅜; Gold, 136; Money, 6 per cent.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, February 18.—The Cattle Market was rather dull this week, but prices were unchanged; about 1300 head sold at from 17@17½c. for extra; 18½c. for a few choice; 15@16½c. for fair to good; and 12@14c. ₱ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

15 head Owen Smith, Western, 15½@16½.
58 " A. Christy & Bro., Chester co., 15@16½.
64 " P. McFillen, Western, 14½@16.
75 " P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 15@16½.
48 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 15@16½.
80 " James Kirk, Chester county, 15@16½.
75 " James McFillen, Western, 8@9¾ gross.
82 " Ullman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 15@16½.
106 " Martin Fuller & Co., Lan'r co., 14@17.
130 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 8@9½ gross.
36 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@9 gross.
25 " H. Chain, Penna., 14@16.
50 " Chain & Bro., Penna., 14@16½.
27 " L. Frank, Lancaster co., 14@16.
85 " Frank & Shomberg, Lancaster co., 14@16.
50 " D. Banson, Chester co., 14@18½.
16 " B. Baldwin, Chester co., 15½@17½.
60 " B. Hood, Chester county, 13@17.

Cows were in fair demand; 250 head sold at $50@70 for Springers, and $60@90 ₱ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were rather firmer; 6000 head sold at 6¾@7½c. ₱ pound, gross.

Hogs were in demand at an advance; 2500 head sold at the different yards at from $10@11·25 per 100 pounds, net.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.—This Court met this morning, but did no more than form the Grand and Petit Juries. William W. Way was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, which, having been charged by the Court, retired to consider and pass upon such matters as may be brought before it. The Petit Jury was called, and discharged till to-morrow morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong and Read.—Opinions on the following cases were delivered:—

Duff & Duff vs. Fitzwater. Error to Common Pleas, Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.

Adlorne's Appeal. Error to Common Pleas, Chester county. Decree affirmed.

Field vs. Harris et al., Directors Girard College. Decree affirmed with costs, to be paid by plaintiff. Opinion by Strong, J.

Evans' Appeal from Register's Court, Philadelphia. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Bradbury vs. Wagenhart. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Cowton vs. Wickersham. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgement affirmed.

THE CASE OF JUDGE STROUD.

In the matter of the return made by the Hon. George M. Stroud, one of the Judges of the District Court of Philadelphia, to the writ issued out of this Court at the suit of Thornton Conrow, who complained that on the trial of a certain issue between Schloss & Brother, plaintiffs, against him, the said Thornton Conrow, as defendant before the said Judge Stroud, certain bills of exception were taken and allowed which the said Judge afterwards refused to sign and seal per curiam.

The writ awarded in the above case, after reciting the material facts alleged under oath by the petitioner, commanded Judge Stroud, *if so it be*, that he should on a day certain affix his seal to the exceptions alleged by the petitioner, according to the form of the statute.

This was the whole exigency of the writ. It was framed upon the Statute of West 2d, which was the statute referred to, and neither the statute nor the writ required more of the Judge than that he confess and seal the exceptions, or deny them. If he confessed and sealed them they became part of the record, and the party would have his writ of error to receive them, with the record into this Court for review; if he denied them, the petitioner would have his action at law for a false return.

The Judge was not called on to show cause why he should not seal the exceptions, and we had nothing to do in this proceeding with the quality of the exceptions, and hence the voluminous argument introduced into the return to prove that the petitioner was not entitled to the exceptions was utterly irrelevant. When the record comes up upon a writ of error will be the time for us to consider whether the exceptions were duly taken under the rules of the District Court, and whether they are sufficient in law, and we are not to be precipitated into a premature consideration of these points. The statute which gives the writ imposes no such duty upon us at present.

On the ground that the return was argumentative and uncertain, we allowed exceptions to be filed to it, and these brought out the fact that, notwithstanding the protestations and qualifications of the return, it did, in reality, amount to a confession of the exceptions, and the Judge accompanied it with an explicit and repeated oral declaration in the presence of this Court, of his willingness to seal the bill if we should be of opinion that he ought to do so.

Seeing that it is now admitted on all hands that the return confesses the bills as alleged, we of course think the Judge ought to sign them. And in saying so, we found ourselves entirely on the confession, and not upon that nature or legal effect of the bills. When we issued the writ we said this would be his duty in the event of a confession, and that we stated the practice correctly, is shown by all the cases cited by counsel.

The whole law of the writ was condensed into a few words in the case of Bridgman vs. Hall (Shower's Parl. Cases, 111), where, after giving the substance of the writ in Latin, it is said:—"*Si ita* is conditional; if the bill be true and duly rendered, then this writ; and if it be returned *quod non ita est*, then an action for a false return, and thereupon the surmise will be tried, and if found to be so, damages, and upon such a recovery, a peremptory writ commanding the same."

The writ we issued was preliminary and alternative. The return is *quod ita est*. Judge Stroud's offer to seal the bills may, therefore, be accepted as the legitimate part of the writ, and as obviating the necessity for any further process,

Let the bills be sealed, and further proceedings stayed.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Bartolet & Barrett vs. Robert J. Walker, Administrator of Mary Ann Wiley, deceased. An action to recover for board, medical attendance, and funeral expenses. Mrs. Wiley died at a boarding house on Broad street, and the expenses of her illness and funeral were alleged to have been defrayed by plaintiffs. On trial.

Pierce & Holbrook vs. T. Elwood Zell, garnishee. An action of attachment under an execution for money in the hands of garnishee. Verdict for plaintiff, $383·08.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Charles P. Hollcomb vs. Joseph T. Reeside. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, $1792·34.

Ellen Mellon vs. Michael Lannigan. An action to recover for services rendered in the capacity of nurse. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Presiding Judge Allison, and Judges Brewster and Peirce.—In this Court the equity argument list is up.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Prison cases are still before the Court.

John Donnelly was convicted of a charge of the larceny of scrap iron, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company. He and two others were detected by an employe of the Company throwing iron out of the car. When they saw this employe coming they ran away, but afterwards Donnelly came back to finish the work so unceremoniously interupted, and this time was caught.

John Henderson was convicted of a charge of attempting to commit a burglary. On last Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock, he was seen by an officer at Fifth and Thompson streets, trying to open the door of a dwelling-house.

The officer arrested him, and found upon him a huge pistol, loaded and capped, and a complete set of burglar's tools. The same officer that same night detected him in the act of unlocking a cellar door. Henderson was convicted on a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons also.

FREAK OF A LUNATIC.

Bridget Brady was charged with assault and battery upon Mary Burke. The evidence for the Commonwealth was that defendant and Mrs. Burke were in a room together, where several persons were attracted by unusual noise. Upon reaching the room these persons found the defendant beating Mrs. Burke on the head with a piece of head-board.

The defense alleged that the defendant was and is insane, and offered the testimony of several physicians to that effect. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, upon grounds of insanity.

It seems that Mrs. Brady had been for some time laboring under a mental derangement, and Mr. Brady had confined her in a room, and employed Mrs. Burke as a nurse for her. On the day of the alleged assault and battery Mrs. Brady wanted to pour water into a barrel of flour, and being prevented from doing so by Mrs. Burke, she became exasperated, and commenced a fearful attack on that lady.

J. W. Ollein plead guilty to a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. He went to several business houses, and representing himself as one of the firm of Holsman & Brothers, No. 147 Water street, obtained a valuable lot of goods from them, consisting of woollen goods and cigars.

But when the merchants who had trusted him upon the credit of Holsman & Brothers sent persons to see this firm in reference to the matter, no such firm in Water street could be found, and the merchants discovered that they had been duped. There were several other charges against Ollein; but, in consequence of the plea of guilty, that could subject him to a long imprisonment, the bills were submitted to the jury without evidence.

James Stewart was charged with the larceny of a coat, valued at $30, belonging to James Licky. Mr. Licky one day left the defendant and a boy named Smith in his stable-yard, where his coat was hanging. He had not been gone more than a few moments, when he returned and found his coat missing, and the boys also. Stewart said Smith had stolen the coat, and taken it to a pawnbroker. Smith plead guilty to the charge of stealing this coat last week.

But it was held that, as Stevart was present when Smith took the coat, and not saying anything at the time to Mr. Licky about it, must have aided in stealing it. The defence showed that the prosecutor had said that he felt satisfied that Stewart did not take the coat, but intended to hold him until he caught Smith, going to show that there was not the proper animus in the prosecution. Good character was also shown. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, February 18, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 105⅞, and 10-40s at 101⅛, no change. 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; 109¼ for old 5-20s; and 106 for August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101@101¼ and old do. at 96½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 51⅛@52, a slight decline on the closing price Saturday evening; Catawissa railroad preferred at 30¾@30¾, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, no change; and Norristown at 61½, a decline of ½; 129½ was bid Camden and Amboy; 36½ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do.; 29½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 13½ for Ridge Avenue; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 136½. 106 was bid for Sixth National; 153 for Philadelphia; 101 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 93 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; and 59 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54¼, a slight decline. 22¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32½ for preferred do.; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅝; 11 A. M., 136⅝; 12 M., 136⅜; 1 P. M., 136½, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price on Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, Old	96⅛	6 sh Penna R	56¾
$500 do., Old	96⅛	100 sh Cata Pf	30. 30½
$5000 Union Cl Rs	23½	100 do	30. 30½
25 sh Far & M Bk	136½	100 do	30. 30½
10 do	136½	200 do	30. 30½
500 sh Ocean Oil	2⅞	200 sh Reading R	66. 52
100 do	2⅞	100 do	51·94
150 sh Maple Shade	1·69	10 do	52¼
500 sh St Nich Cl	1·69	105 do	30. 51·81
35 sh Norrist'n R	61½	100 do	30wn. 51·81
27 do	61½	100 do	85. 51⅞
20 sh Leh N	64½	100 do	30wn. 51·81

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109¼@109½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109⅜@110; do., 1864, 107⅛@107¼; do., 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. new, 105¾@106; 10-40s, coupon, 101¼@101½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅞@106⅛; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105½@105¾; Compounds, December, 1864, 14⅛@14¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136⅛@136⅜; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 16; do., August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1864, 15; do., December, 1864, 14; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, February 18.—There is a good demand for prime quality, but common grades, of which the bulk of the receipts consists, are not wanted. Sales at $8·25@9 ₱ 64 lbs; 100 bushels Timothy sold at $5·75. Flaxseed is wanted by crushers at $3@3·05. In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $35 ₱ ton.

There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers operate very cautiously. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11·75@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14·50@16·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7@7·25 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is considerable inquiry for good and prime Wheat at full prices, but common qualities are neglected, and almost unsalable; sales of red at $2·65@3 for Pennsylvania. We quote Southern at $3@3·20, and white at $3·20@3·40; 300 bushels Western Rye sold on private terms. We quote Pennsylvania at $1·35@1·36. Corn is dull; sales of new yellow were made at 97@99c. for Pennsylvania and Southern. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels Southern at 57c.

Whisky—Prices are entirely nominal.

—A Brooklyn paper recommends early marriage as the best remedy for the "social evil."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, Charleston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr F. Keating, Daniels, Boston, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. Waples, Robinson, New York, J. F. Justus.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Prus. barque Maria Adelaide, Skorka, 75 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Barque Savannah, Hapenny, — days from Nevassa, via Norfolk, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, 8 days from Carbarien, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Co.
Brig Libby, Pratt, 27 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, etc., to captain.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, 6 days from Maurice River, in ballast to captain.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to E. H. Rowley.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to E. H. Rowley. Lost part of deck load.
Steamer Francis Symmes, 1 day from New York, with mdse. to D. Cooper.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 16 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. L. Gaw.

BELOW.

Ship Lancaster, from Liverpool.

MEMORANDA

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our National Banks and the Bank of England.

From the Herald.

Mr. Chase, and those who assisted him in projecting our system of national banks, had in view, we suppose, several objects. The principal were to centralize and give uniformity, or to establish a general and national system of banking to assist the Government in time of need, as in a great war, such as we lately passed through, and last, though not least, to create a vast political machine for partisan and individual purposes. The Bank of England, and other great national banks, but chiefly the Bank of England gave the idea, although none of these institutions was taken as a model.

Our old banking system, which was authorized by the several States, and rested in a measure upon the State-rights doctrine, was deemed defective, lacked uniformity, and was thought no longer suitable to the changed condition of the country produced by the war. There were many defects doubtless in the old system, as in the unsubstantial character of many of the banks, in the facility afforded for starting what were called "wild-cat banks," and in the inconvenience and loss caused by the discount on bank notes of one section or locality when they passed into another. Then the war, with the legislation of Congress during its existence and since it terminated, have swept away State-rights theories, and have centralized and nationalized the institutions of the country. A banking system, therefore, in conformity with this change was considered necessary. We needed one, it was thought, that would be national and uniform in character. Besides, the capitalization of two thousand millions or more of the wealth of the country in the form of the national debt, together with increased activity in the internal business of the country, required a larger amount of circulating medium, which could only be properly and safely supplied them in the form of currency by the general Government.

The question was, then, how to supply the banking necessity of the time—how to assist the Government, and promote the business interests of the nation—without creating on one hand a dangerous monopoly, and to prevent on the other the Government being burdened with the management of banking affairs. With a view apparently to accomplish these objects, Congress established the national banks. The question was a new one to that body, and but little understood. Mr. Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury, worked up the system. He was aided by a party of bankers and capitalists who saw in it a rich mine of wealth for themselves. He doubtless saw in it also a vast political machine by which he might be carried to the White House. The people in the meantime knew nothing of these motives, and were ignorant of the nature of what would be the operation and effects of the national banks. This bank system was a new thing to them, and not understanding it, they submitted quietly to its establishment. Thus it became fastened upon the country.

These national banks are really nothing more than private associations, working for the profit of the stockholders alone, just the same as are any of our mining or manufacturing companies; yet Congress has invested them with a national title and character, and has both built them up and sustained them upon its own credit. It does this, too, without deriving any profit or advantage whatever from their circulation or business, from loans or in any other financial way. The advantages are all on one side—on the side of a few thousand stockholders.

As the authors of our national bank system seemed to have in view the Bank of England when they formed it, let us compare one with the other. The Bank of England is also a private association or corporation. Still it has an intimate connection with and renders very important services to the Government. In this it is unlike our national banks, which render no services to the Government. It has grown up to its present great power, wealth, and influence through a long period of existence, and through many changes and perils. It has become adapted to British institutions, character, and mode of business. It would not be adapted to our institutions, habits of business, or social condition, and there is reason to doubt as to its being any longer useful, as at present constituted and managed, in promoting the general welfare of the English people. One thing is certain, which is, that the financial and banking system of Great Britain, of which the Bank of England is the foundation and centre, has reduced the masses of the people to the point of starvation, while at the same time the few have become enormously rich. Is it not evident, then, that there is something radically wrong at the bottom—something which we, in this virgin and great country, ought to avoid? Our national banks have in them all the evils and greater ones than those of the Bank of England, without any of the advantages to the public.

But the Bank of England has paid largely all through its existence for the privileges it enjoys. Parliament has never renewed its charter, often as this has been done, without demanding something in return. Payment has been obtained sometimes by hard money, but frequently through loans, either without interest or bearing a very low rate of interest. Then the Bank manages and pays the interest on the national debt, as well as managing the finances of the State for a small compensation, and at much less cost than the Government could do that. In what way do our national banks earn their privileges or the least part of them? But the British Government derives a profit from the currency issued by the bank. We find it stated in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the "net profit on the currency amounts to £270,000, of which £180,000 fall to the share of the Exchequer, and £90,000 to that of the Bank;" that is, the Government takes two-thirds of the profit.

The same paper remarks that "the measure of the gross profits on the issue cannot be any other than the interest borne by the securities which are deposited in place of gold as security for the bank notes issued up to the amount of £15,000,000. Beyond that amount every note must be represented by gold." At the rate the Bank of England calculates the profit on a currency of about forty-five million dollars, and reckoning the difference of interest on our securities deposited by the national banks and that of the British securities deposited by the Bank of England, the profit on the three hundred millions of national bank currency is at least twenty million dollars a year. Were the Government to take only the proportion the British Government takes, the amount going into the Treasury would be nearly fourteen millions.

Why, then, is this vast sum given away to the national banks? Why, indeed, should not the whole amount of twenty millions or more be saved? Never was anything so absurd heard of before. Never before did a Government recklessly squander away such a vast sum. And how easy it is to remedy the evil! All Congress has to do is to withdraw the national bank currency, issue legal tenders in their place, and cancel the three hundred millions of interest-bearing bonds now deposited as security by the banks. The legal tenders would buy up these bonds. That is how the Government and people would get the profit on the currency, and how twenty millions a year could be saved. The banks could do their business on legal tenders. A law could be framed regulating the number of banks, the condition of their existence, and all about them, just as well as the present law regulates the national banks. We want no other connection between the Government and banks. It does not suit us to follow the English in their banking system. We need something more simple and adapted to our own condition. But, at least, let us not do worse. Let us not perpetuate the monstrous and dangerous national bank monopoly which takes away from the people twenty millions or more a year without the least consideration in return.

The Situation at the South.

From the Times.

A well-informed citizen of Virginia, thoroughly Southern in his principles and sympathies, writes a private letter from Richmond, in which he says:—

"With slight changes I would agree to the North Carolina plan as a basis of settlement. I wish our Legislature would at once propose amendments declaring the public debt inviolate, and the Union perpetual. Our people believe there is nothing they can do that will disarm the malignity of this Congress, and this feeling prevents action. I would myself be willing to yield the representation founded on negroes, provided it would give us peace. * * We have great suffering, present and prospective. The policy of the dominant party tends to make perpetual enemies of a population who are perfectly contented to live quietly under the Government, and who only ask to be let alone."

Our correspondent, we fear, does not miscalculate the tendency of the policy adopted by the House. Whether it result in the reconstruction of the Union or not, its immediate effect must be to produce extreme irritation, and to alienate the good-will of nearly the entire white population of the South. The enactment of martial law would be bad enough. But when to this is added the overthrow of existing civil authority, the universal enfranchisement of the blacks, and the all but universal disfranchisement of the whites, it is not difficult to foretell the temper to which the new state of things will give birth. Admitting, as we must, that the disposition, especially of the authorities, is less friendly than it should be to the National Government, the proposed plans of reconstruction will certainly not effect an improvement. It may establish beyond peradventure the supremacy of the National Government everywhere, and in all things; it may insure the enforcement of laws now disregarded or defied, and may prevent the wrongs and outrages of which Generals Sheridan and Sickles have complained; but the hearts of the white people will be more than ever hostile to an authority which manifests its power by investing with absolute political mastery the mass of ignorant, untutored negroes. The best of human nature would be likely to approach "perpetual enmity" in similar circumstances.

The more significant point suggested by our correspondent relates, however, to the growing anxiety among thoughtful Southerners as to the dangers of the situation and the desirableness of doing something to satisfy the demands of the North. In this respect an important change is observable. For the first time they comprehend the inflexible determination of the represented States to exact conditions prior to the readmission of the South. Their great difficulty is in regard to the terms which the South may propose or accept, with a reasonable assurance that they will be decisive. The difficulty was less formidable three months ago than now; but then, unfortunately, almost the entire South refused either to offer or to listen to terms of any kind.

Governor Orr's speech at Charleston, as telegraphed last Friday, indicates yet more distinctly the growth of an uneasy and apprehensive feeling. The stay-at-home residents of South Carolina or Alabama have believed that "dignity" would carry them through their troubles. Wise counsellors of the Charleston *Mercury* school have inculcated the prime importance of a "masterly inactivity" as a means of overcoming Congressional aggressiveness; and the people have believed them. Governor Orr's remarks are fitted to dispel the delusion. He has visited Washington and studied the position there. He has seen, heard, and talked with all parties to the controversy—with radical Congressmen, extreme in their demands; with the President, and with the Democratic opposition. And his conclusion is, that the existing political relations "are of a very grave character."

The discovery is not new, but there is something new in the promulgation of the fact by the Governor of South Carolina. "It is difficult," he reminds his hearers, "to tell what our political position in the future is to be;" and he proceeds to recommend the adoption of a conciliatory course by the South as the only means of averting formidable disasters. He assures them that in the present crisis Southern "dignity" is of no avail against the Northern call for guarantees. He warns them that the doctrine of "masterly inactivity" is pregnant with peril to themselves. And he suggests the adoption by the Southern Legislatures of the modified Constitutional amendment with which his name has been connected, under a belief that that measure—in conjunction with negro enfranchisement—"will produce the best results upon a considerable portion of the radical party, and save the South from many of the proposed radical measures."

Events have progressed rapidly at Washington since Governor Orr's departure. Measures which were in embryo when he was there, have since been passed by the House with a haste which seems almost to preclude the hope of such a triumph of moderation as he has deemed probable. To this extent the situation has changed, and changed for the worse. It does not follow, however, that the counsel offered by Governor Orr has lost its wisdom in consequence. The result at which he aims might be more difficult of attainment, but the expediency—perhaps the duty—of manifesting a "disposition to have a perfect and complete settlement," remains unchanged. For whatever we may think of the harsh and hasty proceedings of the House, we cannot forget that the South has placed itself in the wrong by its refusal to entertain the proposition previously submitted to Congress. The display of a willingness to come to terms would of itself have done much towards disarming extreme assailants. The unanimous rejection of an overture made in good faith, and the failure to propose any conditions in its stead, are circumstances that look like stubbornness, even if they are not. They have helped, we are sure, to swell the majorities for the measures of Messrs. Eliot and Stevens, and to give color to the opinion that they are a political necessity.

The acceptance of Governor Orr's advice would vindicate the South from the stigma under which it labors. Granting, as our Richmond correspondent contends, that the people have no faith in the efficacy of anything they may do or propose, it by no means follows that nothing should be attempted. The reverse would probably be nearer the right. Because the House majority legislate on the assumption that the Southern people are unyielding, intractable, rebellious, therefore let the Southern people prove that they are unwilling to consent to guarantees which, with one exception, are identical with the Congressional amendment, and to at least one guarantee—that of negro suffrage—for which until the other day Congress never asked. The more extreme the measures of the House, the more necessary is it for the South to listen to the suggestions which Governor Orr and others have at the eleventh hour indorsed.

English Reform.

From the Tribune.

The Derby Government have lost no time after the meeting of Parliament in taking action on the subject of reform; but that action, our cable despatches inform us, has failed to give satisfaction to the bulk of the Liberal party. And this is not surprising. The natural presumption, from that portion of the Queen's speech relating to the question of reform, was that her Ministers were prepared to introduce into Parliament, with all convenient speed, a measure for the extension of the franchise. But instead of bringing forward such a measure, they have adopted a course at once unconstitutional and unprecedented. Instead of grappling with the question in the usual way on their responsibility as a Government, prepared to stand or fall by the verdict of the House of Commons on their bill, they propose, as a preliminary step, to take the sense of the House as to the plan upon which reform, presuming the principle to be conceded, shall be carried out.

This looks very like a shirking of the question on their part, and gives color to the insinuation made in some of the English journals that the Cabinet, being divided among themselves on the subject, a sort of compromise has been entered into by Lord Derby's colleagues. Taking into account the circumstances under which the Tories, aided by a few recreant Liberals, succeeded in displacing the Russell-Gladstone Ministry, as well as the popular agitation on the subject of reform which followed the change of Government, the first duty of the present Administration manifestly was to propose to Parliament a measure at least equally liberal with that on which their predecessors in office were wrecked. They were bound to propose a bill free from those alleged faults and demerits which the Tory party, and the faithless Liberals acting with them, made the principal ground of their opposition to the late defeated Reform bill. This they have failed to do, and the Tory leaders consequently lay themselves open to the charge that in opposing Mr. Gladstone's bill they were actuated, not by honorable and patriotic motives, but solely by a selfish desire to seize the reins of power.

It is evident, the professions in the Queen's speech to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Tories are not prepared to deal with reform in accordance with the popular will; and this being so, it is safe to predict the speedy overthrow of the Derby Government. It is certainly a clever device to propose to throw the responsibility of framing a measure of reform upon the House of Commons. Could the House be induced to accept the responsibility, it is not difficult to foresee that the result would be to postpone reform for at least another twelve months, and to insure to Lord Derby's party a further loss of power. The game of the last session would, in that case, be played over again, and any bill that might be brought in would be killed by successive mutilations in committee. But the device, we are strongly of opinion, will not succeed, for the simple reason that the people will no longer tolerate delay in the settlement of the question.

Granting that, with the aid of those Liberals who helped the Tories to defeat Mr. Gladstone's Reform bill, the resolutions of which Mr. Disraeli has given notice, are affirmed—what then? The Government will not on that account be relieved of its responsibility in the matter. Granting that, by the device which has been adopted, the Liberal party should be so divided and weakened as to give Lord Derby's Government an apparent triumph over reformers of the Bright school—what then? The victory will be dearly bought, and the disaster speedily retrieved; for outside of parties in Parliament, and independent of them, there is the great body of the English people, the disfranchised masses, demanding that the rights of which they have been unjustly deprived shall be restored to them, and asserting their fixed determination to have justice. No ministry, be it Tory or Liberal, can long hold power failing to meet this demand.

America and the Greeks.

From the World.

It is to be hoped that there is no truth in the story that General Kalergis or Admiral Canaris, or some other eminent Hellenic hero, is on his way to this country to thank the people of the United States for past favors extended to the Greeks, and to ask the further gratification of a couple of monitors. In a general way, the American people certainly do sympathize with the Greeks, who desire to shake off the Turkish yoke; and it is probable that if proper pains were taken to represent any given case of destitution in Greece, properly, to the American public, we should extend such relief as is in our power to the sufferers, most heartily and freely.

But the masses of the American people have no earthly intention of allowing themselves to be "mixed up" with the feverish and confused politics of the Levant, and the actual emergency of the Greek Cretans has unluckily been put before the people here in the way least calculated to command our support and our practical help. If General Kalergis comes here, he will find that after a great deal of explosive oratory from second-rate agitators, thankful for a new theme, a wretched sum of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars has been raised for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen; and that so far are we from any intention of committing ourselves as a nation to the Greek cause, that no political character of the least pretensions to real influence or position has thought it worth his while to meddle with the matter at all. We have our own Greeks to look after, and our own Turks to put down, and it is a cruel trifling with the fears and hopes, the passions and the interests, of a noble people, to make the European Greeks believe that we have any mind to concern ourselves seriously and efficiently about them or their affairs.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks.

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Dr. Wm. Wright.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.
READ AND REFLECT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.
MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.
Respectfully yours,
THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. W. Wright.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.
TAR SYRUP,
which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.
E. E. THOMAS,
136 E. Sixth Street.

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J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT & SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

LEGAL NOTICES.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL J. MARKS, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RICHARD M. BATTURS, Trustee, appointed by said Court to make sale of real estate of said decedent under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.
2 8 1mw3t BENJAMIN G. MANN, Auditor.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.),
No. 31 North THIRD Street.
City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,
(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 9 Philadelphia.

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies and weeklies, etc. 1 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
Great Reduction in Prices.
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
CASH PRINCIPLE.
Watche and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON.
Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 11m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1 4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [8 28

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.
8 13

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES
ETC. ETC. ETC.
9 20 No. 13 South EIGHTH St., Philadelphia.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, a thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18 6

GOVERNMENT SALES.
LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 13 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.
By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.
Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.
Three days allowed to remove purchases.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
2 7 17t Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.
The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—
About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron.
About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-half have valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons Loaded Shell.
About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
About 4½ tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc.
537 wooden Artillery Carriages, Ironed.
150 wooden Chassis, Ironed.
About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 850 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew Philadelphia.
About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags, Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.
Terms—Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
F. H. PARKER,
Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, February 8, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, in New York city, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:—
Woollen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments cap covers, etc. etc.
Catalogues may be had at the Depot; also samples of the articles may be seen.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent.
Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
2 9 9t Assistant Q. M.-General, U. S. A.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 30, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.
A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.
She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.
It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
2 2 12 7 Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Boiler Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 23 6 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN B. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Sempyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 6

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
11 6 ALFRED JENKS & SON

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
5 GOLDSMITHS HALL, 2 BRADY Street

THE COBBLER'S SECRET.

A waggish cobbler, once in Rome,
Put forth a proclamation,
That he'd be willing to disclose,
(For a due consideration),
A secret which the cobbling world
Could ill afford to lose—
The way to make, in one short day,
A hundred pairs of shoes!

From every quarter to the sight
There ran a thousand fellows,—
Tanners, cobblers, boot-men, shoe-men,
Jolly leather-sellers—
All redolent of beer and smoke,
And cobblers' wax and hides;
Each fellow pays his thirty pence,
And calls it cheap besides.

Silence!—The cobbler enters,
And casts around his eyes;
Then curls his lip—the rogue!—then frowns,
And then looks wondrous wise.
"My friends," he says, "'tis simple quite,
The plan that I propose:
And every one of you, I think,
Might learn it if he chose.

"A good sharp knife is all you'll need,
In carrying out my plan:
So easy is it, none can fail,
Let him be child or man.
To make a hundred pairs of shoes,
Just go back to your shops,
And take a hundred pairs of boots,
And cut off all the tops!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

STEAM CARS IN THE CITY.—Mr. Hood's Legislative Committee sat in this city again on Saturday afternoon. There were some witnesses present, and a good many letters received from different parties in favor of and against the running of steam cars on this side of Broad street. The Germantown track, on Ninth street, has been selected as the test. The people upon the other roads seem to care much less about the proposed legislation.

The additional testimony taken on Saturday was as follows:

William D. Pettit, who owns property at Ninth and Wallace streets, with a factory on it, said the railroad is an injury to the neighborhood, a nuisance, endangering life; the ground on Ninth street would be more valuable if the depot was removed farther northward.

A. W. Gaskill, No. 665 north Tenth street, believed property worth more on Ninth street than on Eighth or Tenth streets; more money is asked for it; the danger of hauling by locomotives is less than by horses; knows of no accidents on the road for ten years.

J. R. Savage deposed that he had resided a long time near the Ninth street railroad; for manufacturers the road is valuable, but not for dwellings; the dwellings on the road north of Coates street are not so valuable as those on Eighth or Tenth street, in consequence of the railroad. This witness protested against any road using locomotives in the city.

Hugh McKegney, who has a coal yard at Ninth and Master streets, deposed that property has not depreciated in Ninth street, and on the contrary declared it to be worth one dollar to a dollar and a half more a foot than on Eighth or Tenth street.

R. M. Carlyle, Roxborough, has been coming to the city on the Philadelphia and Germantown Railroad since its completion; never saw any accident except through carelessness on the part of the sufferers themselves; it would be an inconvenience to the traveller to have the cars pulled by horses; if the depots were removed west of Broad street, property in Roxborough would be depreciated considerably; for manufacturing purposes the railroad is a decided acquisition; has never found an inconvenience in driving over these roads in the country.

Mr. D. Rodney King communicated by letter his views in favor of the road.

Samuel Bodine, R. T. Potts, S. C. Scherer and George C. Mitchell wrote to like effect.

The Committee announced that their labors, as far as the Philadelphia and Germantown Railroad Company were concerned, were ended.

John McCosker then urged the necessity of removing the track of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. He deposed that he owned property at Twenty-fourth and Earle streets; that trains running all day were dangerous; that property had depreciated considerably in value, that to remove the railroad would be a great benefit to residents.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, at which time they will announce their decision. Parties desiring to communicate can write to the Committee at Harrisburg.

They will meet again in Harrisburg on Wednesday night, and in this city on next Saturday, before summing up the evidence taken.

FIREMEN'S ITEMS.—The beautiful hose-carriage built by the Fairmount Engine Company for presentation to the Liberty Fire Company of Reading, is completed, and will be on exhibition for a few days, at the house of the former. It will be taken to Reading on Friday next by a delegation, of which Chief Lyle will be spokesman. He will present it to the Liberty Company in the name of the Fairmount.

The carriage is painted a beautiful carmine, striped with gold, edged up with blue and white. Between the bells above the gallows is a gilt figure 5, and underneath an eagle resting upon a globe, holding a wreath enclosing the likeness of Mr. Lyle, the Chief Engineer. The cylinder is glass in four parts, and the four spokes which cross the same are of gold gilt. The side badges are imitations of miniature horses. The name of "Liberty" is engraved upon silver plates on the arch. Two silver lamps are fastened on behind the carriage. The carriage cost about $1400.

The Good-Will Hose Company have sold their beautiful ambulance to parties in New York for $300.

On Saturday afternoon the Independence Steam Fire Company placed in their house a new cylinder of hose.

The Union Fire Company, of Rising Sun, has procured a new line of hose, for the purpose of rendering their Company more efficient.

The Empire Hook and Ladder Company have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, S. J. Yarger; Vice-President, George Megee, Jr.; Secretary, A. J. Logo; Treasurer, B. K. Affick; Recorder, William McMackin; Trustees, William C. Vinyard, B. P. Wilkins, C. F. Blight, George Megee, Jr., and E. B. Whitaker.

The Washington Steam Fire Company, of Wilmington, Del., intend visiting Norfolk and Richmond on the 7th of May next.

SLIGHT FIRES.—At quarter past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm was caused by a slight fire in house No. 411 N. Thirteenth street.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire took place in dwelling-house No. 824 N. Eighth street. Damage trifling.

About midnight on Saturday a fire was discovered in the flue of the heating apparatus leading to the Common Pleas Court-room. The woodwork was in a blaze when first seen, and the fire had gained such headway as to require a hose to extinguish it. This is the second fire in the building about the same place within four years.

A slight fire occurred at No. 1413 Fawn street, Twentieth Ward, last evening, caused by a window-curtain taking fire from the gaslight.

SERIOUS STABBING CASE.—Two colored men, named Peter Hitchins and Alexander Williams, the latter from Burlington, New Jersey, had a quarrel on Saturday at a house in St. Mary street, above Seventh, growing out of the jealousy of Hitchins. From words they came to blows, and finally Hitchins drew a knife and plunged it four times into the body of Williams, injuring him very badly. He then fled, and some time after was found under a bedstead at a house in the neighborhood of where the occurrence took place. The knife with which the stabs were inflicted was discovered by the police, Hitchins having hid it under a bed. The prisoner was committed to await the result of Williams' injuries.

TAILOR SHOP ROBBED.—On Sunday morning a tailor store, No. 1210 South Second street, was entered and robbed of material and clothing to the value of about $700. To effect an entrance the thieves had to bore through two doors. In one they made a hole sufficiently large to put an arm through and remove the bolts, and in the other they removed a panel. This is the second time within a few months that the store has been robbed.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED BURGLAR.—George W. Ellison, who, it will be recollected, escaped from a prison van in company with his two accomplices, on the 17th of last October, was recaptured yesterday afternoon. He was taken by Reserve Officers Ferguson and Rawlings, in the parlor of a boarding-house, on Fourth street, above Pine. At the time of his arrest he was in the company of a young lady, who seemed to be very much surprised at his capture. The prisoner and two others were charged with burglary. They were committed in default of $5000 each to answer. On the way to prison a hole was cut through the flooring of the van, and the parties escaped. Ellison left the city, and did not return until last Wednesday. He was at Altoona shortly after he effected his escape.

THE RECEIPTS.—Mr. Peltz, Receiver of Taxes, kindly furnishes to our reporter the following figures as his receipts from February 1st up to Saturday, at the close of business hours:

	Gross City Taxes.	Discount.	Net City Tax.
Feb. 1,	$320,521 91	$35,256 77	$285,265 14
" 2,	171,255 39	18,780 33	152,475 06
" 4,	152,079 52	16,574 23	135,505 29
" 5,	119,002 64	15,224 17	103,778 47
" 6,	143,164 57	15,507 22	127,657 35
" 7,	144,564 66	15,579 39	128,985 29
" 8,	139,998 94	15,065 78	124,933 16
" 9,	133,654 40	14,349 89	119,304 51
" 11,	119,571 36	12,776 07	106,795 29
" 12,	130,212 27	13,874 07	116,338 20
" 13,	117,899 60	12,526 26	105,373 34
" 14,	125,819 37	13,294 47	112,524 90
" 15,	94,930 73	9,985 96	84,914 77
Total,	$1,832,675 38	$208,794 61	$1,723,880 77

The receipts of Saturday were about $100,000. Besides this, during the same time has been paid in some $20,000 of State tax. The work of the Receiver and his employes, at this season of the year, is very arduous.

ANOTHER PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—A negro, named Peter Hitchings, has been for years, except when in prison, a terror to the negro quarters of the city. On Saturday afternoon, at a house kept by Mollie Thompson, a colored woman, No. 721 St. Mary street, he got into a quarrel with a young African named Alexander Williams, from Beverley, N. J., and stabbed him in the abdomen and in both shoulders. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, in a critical condition. Two policemen found Hitchings under a bedstead in a house near to where the outrage was committed, and overcame his resistance by blows over the head. After they had taken him to prison, a long butcher-knife, wet with blood, was found on him. Hitchings was convicted not long ago of stabbing policeman Maloy. He is now in Moyamensing.

CASUALTIES.—A citizen named Herring, who resides at Twenty-third and Pearl streets, was seriously burned about the head and body, on Saturday, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

Matilda Campbell, aged thirty years, residing at 113 south Tenth street, slipped on the pavement, on Saturday evening, and fractured her arm. She was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A BAD FALL.—Matilda Campbell, residing at No. 113 South Tenth street, slipped on the pavement on Saturday evening, and fractured an arm.

COAL OIL LAMP EXPLODED.—On Saturday evening, Mrs. Herring, residing at Twenty-third and Pearl streets, was seriously burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6'50 MOON RISES.....2'40
SUN SETS.....5'38 HIGH WATER.....7'11

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

ANDREW WHEELER,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
EDW. Y. TOWNSEND,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Teutonia	Southampton	New York	Jan. 23
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 29
Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 29
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 29
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Jan 30
Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 31
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 1
China	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 2
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Allemania	Southampton	New York	Feb. 6
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 7
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 9
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Feb. 21
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Feb. 23
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Feb. 23

FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW ORLEANS, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 20
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	Feb. 20
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Feb. 20
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 20
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Feb. 23
Juniata	New Orleans	Philadelphia	Feb. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 23
Manhattan	New York	Havana	Feb. 23
Cornelia	New York	Havana	Feb. 25
Alabama	New York	Vera Cruz	Feb. 25
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	March 1
H. Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	March 11
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	March 22

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Barque Sam Shepherd, Evans, 14 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to George C. Carson & Co.

Barque Aurora, Chiesa, 69 days from Messina, with fruit to S. S. Scattergood & Co.

Barque Ninfa Tagliavia, Paretore, 69 days from Palermo, with fruit to S. S. Scattergood & Co.

Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, 24 days from Guantanamo, with sugar and molasses to George W. Bernadou & Bro.

Barque Sea Eagle, Julius, Jr., 26 days from Orchilla, with guano to Baker & Folsom.

Barque A. B. Patterson, Wilkie, 28 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, hides, etc., to John Dallett & Co.

Br. brig Harriet Amelia Cox, 18 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Thomas Wattson & Sons.

Brig Emma, Fouke, 20 days from Matanzas, with molasses to John Mason & Co.

Brig Charlena, Waterhouse, 12 days from Manzanilla, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Brig E. A. Barnard, Crowell, 15 days from Matanzas, with old railroad iron to Thomas Wattson & Sons.

Schr Carrie Douglass, Peter, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to John Mason & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah 16th inst.

Barque St. Peter, Goodwin, hence, at Havana 20th ultimo.

Barque White Wing, Ross, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

Brig B. H. Rich, Hopkins, hence, at Trinidad 5th instant.

Brig Clifford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Halifax 14th inst.

Brig B. Smith, Godfrey, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 13th inst.

Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 12th inst.

Steamship Ella Knight, from Baltimore for Richmond, before reported sunk on Salter's Flats, has been raised, pumped out, and arrived at her wharf at Baltimore 14th inst., with most of her cargo damaged.

KEITH & PICKETT

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,

AND

MACHINERY OILS.

Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.

No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue

1 30 wfm2m

FLORIST

AND

reserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flower furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tirp

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....Directress

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 18,
POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TUESDAY EVENING,
last night of
LA SONNAMBULA.
Same great cast as before.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MRS. E. SEGUIN.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
THURSDAY EVENING,
Ralfe's Spectacular Opera,
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Full strength of the Troupe in the cast.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 18,
FIRST NIGHT OF
MISS HELEN WESTERN.
Performance will commence with
THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
To conclude with
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
FRIDAY, February 22,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY, REGULAR MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 18,
LAST WEEK
of the celebrated Tragedienne,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear,
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
in her unapproachable impersonation of
CAMILLE.
Armand Duval.....J. C. McCOLLOM
TUESDAY—THE HUNCHBACK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS OF G. L. FOX,
WHO WILL APPEAR IN THREE PIECES,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTIETH TIME OF
JACK AND GILL,
by G. L. FOX and Troupe.
The Drama of 102.
Philip Garbois.....G. L. FOX
STATE SECRETS.
Gregory Thimblewell.....G. L. FOX
aided by the Dramatic Company.
FRIDAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX,
FIRST NIGHT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 80 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1220 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. 12 6 8m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

COSTUMES! COSTUMES

The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered at the old-established stand,
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel lan guid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all erup tions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 26 South DELAWARE Avenue
8 4smw Philadelphia.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable, Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
1 28 mwf5 No. 724 MARKET Street.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 16th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4½ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 350 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 19 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1100 feet being headings—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1080 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.
Boston, January 30, 1867. 2 45w

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street
Central Depot, No. 1038 FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
129,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,820 00
80,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	80,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
20,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,047 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,256 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
$20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,040,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552 05.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,550 00
	Cash in Bank $811.10 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 74	41,540 00
		$1,467,321 95

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 ℔

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 12 11 6m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $2000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES G. READING, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel G. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 627 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew McHaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27 ℔

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30 ℔

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis.
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting.
William S. Grant.	Thomas H. Powers.
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry.
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866,
$2,506,831 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,831 03
Premiums	1,162,000 93
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $510,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
CAPITAL, $500,000

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33

INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenance appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of sawn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Brvt Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A.
Galveston, Texas. 7w

PROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL.—DEPARTMENT of the Interior.
WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, author zed and provided for by the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The designs, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., on and after the 28th instant

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1867.

The Passage of the Military Reconstruction Bill by the Senate.

The session of the Senate which commenced on Saturday was prolonged until half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, when Mr. Stevens' bill for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, after having been amended in several particulars, was passed by a vote of 29 to 10.

The bill, as it finally passed the Senate, combines the features of both the Stevens and Eliot bills that had previously passed the House. The chief amendments made by the Senate are, first, to give the President the appointment of the commanders for the several military districts provided by the bill, instead of bestowing the selection upon the General of the army; secondly, to strke out the section which prohibited United States courts from issuing writs of habeas corpus on petition of any one arrested in the Rebel States; and, thirdly, the addition of the following section, which is a modification of the Blaine amendment:—

"Section 5. That when the people of any one of the said Rebel States shall have formed a constitution for their government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State."

The bill will be taken up in the House to-day. Its fate there is somewhat doubtful, as there is much opposition among the Republicans to the fifth section. Still, as the bill as it finally passed the Senate is acceptable to the active Republican strength in that body, we presume it will be adopted by the House, especially as any disagreement between the two bodies now would throw the whole matter over to the next Congress.

The Speech of the Emperor.

The address of Louis Napoleon in opening the French Chambers treats of European and American affairs with a vagueness truly delightful. If the science of diplomacy consists in non-committalism, and if "words were invented," as Talleyrand tells us, "to conceal, not to convey ideas," the speech is the best of diplomatic and rhetorical documents. In regard to foreign topics, we can see, "as through a glass darkly," what the Emperor intends to state, but when we reach Mexico and the United States, the Cretan labyrinth is soluble compared with the sentences as telegraphed by the agent of the Associated Press. Talk about the dubious meaning of the Sybilline books, these paragraphs far surpass them: for while the Sybil only gave sentences that could be understood either affirmatively or negatively, the Associated Press gives a despatch which makes about as much sense if read backward or forward:—

"In another part of the globe we have been obliged to employ force to redress legitimate grievances. The happy results at first obtained were compromised by an inauspicious concurrence of circumstances. The guiding idea of the Mexican expedition was an elevated one—to regenerate a people, and implant among them the ideas of order and progress; to open vast outlets to our commerce, and leave the recognition of services rendered to civilization to mark our path. Such was my desire and yours; but as soon as the extent of our sacrifices appeared to me to exceed the interests which had called us across the ocean, I spontaneously determined upon the recall of our army corps, that the Government of the United States might comprehend that want of conciliation had embittered relations which, for the welfare of both countries, should remain friendly."

The legitimate meaning of the despatch is that the relations between France and the United States are not friendly. But we cannot think that such was the sentiment of the address, for it is only a few weeks since we had the assurance of the French Minister that the feelings between the two Governments were of the most amicable character. The "inauspicious concurrence of circumstances" referred to is a neat name for the success of the North and the continued unity of the American republic. It is very probable that the address as delivered was clear and satisfactory, but certain it is that, as it comes to us, we must view it either as having no bearing, or else as declaring that the present feeling between the United States and the Empire is anything but friendly—a condition of circumstances directly opposed to the truth. The rest of the address avors the maintenance of Austria and the compulsory subjugation of Crete, on condition that the Porte will guarantee to its Christian subjects their rights and religious belief.

The Arrival of Surratt.—The United States gunboat Swatara, with the assassin Surratt on board, has arrived on our coast. The pursuit and capture of this criminal are something extraordinary. We trust he may be induced to make a clean breast of it, and tell all that he knows concerning the assassination conspiracy.

The Congressional Temperance Society.

The formation of a Congressional Temperance Society is a good step in the right direction. There is, probably, some of our readers who do not recognize drunkenness as a vice; but what in a private individual is a wrong, an injury to himself, and an insult to society, in a public servant is a heinous crime, a cruel and unjustifiable betrayal of public confidence, an act disgraceful to himself and his constituents. It is with sincere regret that we must say that a great majority of our public men are addicted to the use of ardent spirits. We have seen the spectacle of a Senator of the United States entering the Senate Chamber in a condition on a par with the veriest drunken beggar in the gutter. Nor is such an instance unparelleled, for during the session of that body, within a year past, another member, in a fit of drunken rage, drew a revolver on the Sergeant-at-Arms, in the presence of the highest legislature of our land. When these facts are patent, who can fail to join with us in rejoicing at the proposed reformation? The manly speech of Governor Yates is one which cannot fail to have a good effect throughout the length and breadth of the land, while the commencement of the movement by such men as Henry Wilson, Schuyler Colfax, Senator Morrill, and the like, will give an *éclat* and a standing to the effort which will encourage others to come and do likewise. We have had too many instances of intoxication in the highest places of the land, not to feel hopeful at the already commenced reformation. The Houses, as official bodies, took a wise step in ordering the removal of the bar beyond the limits of the Capitol building; and we feel confident that the meeting, outside of its semi-official character, will give an impetus to reformation which will save our country from the disgrace of having leaders and law-makers the slaves of the basest of their appetites.

The End of the Irish Outbreak.—The Fenian outbreak in Ireland has already come to an end. The county of Kerry has been proclaimed to be in a state of siege. Some one hundred and fifty of the rioters have been arrested, and the Government is despatching more troops to Ireland.

The result of this late outbreak will simply be to add a few more victims to the already long catalogue of those who have already suffered for Irish independence. The work is a hopeless one, and no more lives should be wasted upon it. Irish emancipation must finally come with the general emancipation of the British masses from the dominion of the aristocracy. The independence of Ireland as a separate power is, probably, destined to be never realized.

Sermons in To-day's "Telegraph."—Two interesting sermons will be found in our columns to-day. One of them, on the literature of the day, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Nadal, before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Dr. Barnes' Church, last evening; and the other, on "Self-Knowledge as attained through a knowledge of God," was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of New York, at the Church of the Epiphany, being one of the admirable course of Sunday evening sermons maintained in that church during this winter.

Explanation.—We asked some days since what Congress meant by accusing its members of "nigging," and whether to "nigg" was a crime? We have received a letter from a gentleman who was present in the House at the time of the debate, who endeavors to simplify the difficulty by stating that the word was not "nigging," but "*rigging*." Well, we hope this simplifies the matter, but to us it seems very much like defining "peripere," as a "periphery." It leaves us about as much in the dark as we were before.

Errors in the Printed Bible.—A London paper notices a curious misprint in one of the editions of the New Testament printed at Oxford, where the word "glad" was converted into "clad." The person who detected the error received the reward of one guinea which the Oxford press offers for such a discovery. It is an extraordinary fact that, with this standing offer of a reward, and all the vigilance of readers, Sunday School teachers, and scholars, this error of a single letter is the only one that has been detected in upwards of sixty different editions.

—P. M. Nisard has recently published an "Historical Essay on Popular Songs among the Ancients and the French," which is followed by a study of contemporay street songs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1867.
Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Inns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, as provided by act of Assembly, approved April 29, 1858, will take notice that applications for License will be issued from this Office as follows:—
The First, Twenty-sixth, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, on 1st, 2d, 4th, and 5th days of March.
The Fifth and Sixth Wards, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of March.
The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, on 9th, 11th, and 12th days of March.
The Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, on 13th, 14th, and 15th days of March.
The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, on the 16th, 18th, and 19th days of March.
The Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of March.
The Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-Second, and Twenty-Third Wards, on 23d, 25th, and 26th days of March.
The Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of March.
THOMAS DICKSON
DAVID P. WEAVER, } City Commissioners.
HENRY CONNOR,
2 17 tf

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF the American Philosophical Society, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and of the Franklin Institute, the Trustees, Faculty and Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, the Faculty and Alumni of the High School, the Controllers of the Public Schools, and the Faculty of Girard College, will meet at half-past 4 o'clock on TUESDAY, February 19, in the Chapel of the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, to take measures for the proper reception of the remains of the late ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. 1*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

GIRARD COLLEGE.
Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in this Institution in the Professorship of
"INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE."
(Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as applied especially to the arts), and that applications for the position will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of March next. Salary, $2200 per annum.
HENRY W. AKEY,
Secretary Girard College.
2 15 12t4p No. 257 South NINTH Street.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
W. M. BARLOW, Secretary.
Philadelphia, February 18, 1867. 1t*

NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
A Special Meeting of NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, February 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, MARKET and MERRICK Streets. Punctual attendance is requested.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President.
JOHN L. HILL, Secretary. 2 16 3t

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
C. Ellis, N. E. cor. Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 336 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 419 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 622 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
E. P. Morris, Germantown, and 808 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford;
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
W. Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine streets,
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
S. Emlen, Germantown, and 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 18 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1867.
NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of February, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held.
GEORGE H. COLKET, Secretary.
2 11 12t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

PERUVIAN SYRUP: A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
supplies the Blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving strength, vigor, and new life to the whole system.
If the thousands who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weakness, etc., would but test the virtues of the Peruvian Syrup, the effect would not only astonish themselves, but would please all their friends: for instead of feeling cross, "all gone," and miserable, they would be cheerful, vigorous, and active.
A DISTINGUISHED JURIST WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS:—
"I have tried the Peruvian Syrup, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."
Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.
The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass.
A 32-page pamphlet will be sent free.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.
AMESBURY, MASS., October 13, 1863.
Mr. Grace—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted grievously for several weeks with a severe abscess upon my side, I used several remedies for its eradication without receiving any relief, until I applied your salve, which effected a speedy and permanent cure. I therefore feel happy to certify my confidence in its virtues.
Yours, with respect, JAMES BEAN.
I certify to the truthfulness of the above statement.
H. S. DEARBORN, M. D.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents a box. 1 19 2 18

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds, and asthma, in all its ramifications or bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 2 16 3mf 4t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
2 2 6t* UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,
ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS
Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.
THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.
BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.
Full Course, six months.....$25
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months..... 12
Penmanship, twenty lessons..... 5
FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.
The only work now before the public composed of sets obtained from actual business, alone insures, in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.
For circulars and further information, apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary 2 1mwf

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No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited.....$25
Telegraphing, three months..... 3
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS. (1 14tf
Day scholars, per session..... $50 00
Boarding scholars, per session..... 200 00

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. Summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
2 13 15trp President.

OPENING OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
BY
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18.
FRENCH PERCALES,
FRENCH PIQUES,
FRENCH CHINTZES,
RICH GRENADINES,
REST SILKS,
COLORED TAFFETAS,
NEW STYLES STRIPE ETAFFETAS,
NEW STYLE CHINE TAFFETAS,
ALSO,
10 CASES CHOICE DRESS FABRICS,
From Auction, at 37½ cents. [2 18 2t
SHAWLS,
Camel's Hair and Broche, Just Received.

Old Rye Whiskies
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfsm4p*

IMPORTANT TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.
Applicants for admission to the UNITED STATES MILITARY ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, at Augusta, Maine, can have transportation furnished thither by applying to the Office of the undersigned, before noon of THURSDAY next. Applicants must bring discharge papers, or certificates of identity, and proper references.
N. B. Pensions need not be surrendered to the Asylum.
JAY COOKE,
Nos. 114 and 116 S. THIRD Street,
2 18 3t Manager for Pennsylvania.

VENUS.—THIS SUPERB PAINTING BY VERON FLETCHER, now on exhibition at the PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street. [2 18 6t*

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, 17th inst., a LINK GOLD BRACELET, between Nineteenth and Vine streets and Franklin and Thompson streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to this office. 2 18

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,
2 2 30t HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

GROCERIES, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
Are offering the finest stock of
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
IN THE MARKET.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE,
From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS, and
MOSELLES,
OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.
OLIVE OIL,
MUSHROOMS,
FRENCH PEAS,
FRENCH MUSTARD
Of our own importation.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS AND JELLIES,
PEACHES, STRAWBERRIES,
CHERRIES, PLUMS, GAGES,
BLACKBERRIES, PINEAPPLES,
RASPBERRIES, GUAVA, CITRONS
LIMES, PEARS, TAMARINDS, and
JELLIES,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY. [9 14 mwf3p
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

TO FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.
MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.
NATRONI SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Pasteboard Boxes, easily opened.
Guaranteed to make the best of SOAP without Lime or Salt, and with little or no trouble, or the money refunded by the party you purchase from.
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.
FERGUSSON & SMITH,
2 14 6t No. 43 South FRONT Street.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.
IN TEAS,
The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.
IN COFFEES,
The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the desiccating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.
SPICES,
Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 (mw3m4p*) Office, No. 116 WALNUT Street.

"DAVIS' CINCINNATI
SUGAR-CURED HAMS."
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
LARGE NEW DUN FISH,
JUST RECEIVED.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS,
PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S APRICOT, DAMSON, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, AND CHERRY JAMS, ORANGE MARMALADE, ETC.
Just imported, and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.
AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars, payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DAVID ATWATER HAS THIS DAY WITHdrawn from our firms.
DUNLAP, ATWATER & CO., Philadelphia.
ATWATER, DUNLAP & CO., New York.
Philadelphia, February 16, 1867. 1t*

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. SIMON POEY as a member of our house.
DALLETT & SON.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1867. 2 15 10t

W. H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 111 N. 4TH ST.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP OCEAN QUEEN will be despatched on February 20, instead of the 21st, as advertised.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
2 11 6t No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ENGLISH OPERA.—By general request, Balfe's beautiful opera, *The Bohemian Girl*, will be repeated this evening for the last time. It was given on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon to large audiences, and we presume the house will be well filled to hear it again to-night. It has been the "hit" of the season.

On Thursday *La Sonnambula;* on Wednesday, *Linda di Chamounix*, for the benefit of the charming Mrs. Edward Seguin; and on Thursday evening Balfe's great spectacular opera, *The Enchantress*, will positively be produced.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. — Miss Helen Western will appear this evening as "Cynthia," in Mr. Buckstone's romantic play called *The Flowers of the Forest*, supported by Mr. J. A. Herne as "Ismael," and Miss Josie Orton, as "Starlight Bess." After this Miss Orton will perform the part of "Miss Dalrymple," in the delightful Thespian sketch called the *Little Savage*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Jack and Gill* will be presented for the twenty-ninth time, Mr. George L. Fox will also play parts in the French drama of "102," and in the funny farce of *State Secrets*. This is the last week of Mr. Fox's engagement, and we have no doubt he will be favored with immense audiences every night. On Friday Mr. Fox will take his farewell benefit, for which occasion he has arranged a great bill. On Monday next the new comedy by J. L. Robinson and Artemas Ward, called *Ours*, will be produced in magnificent style by Mrs. John Drew.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. — MRS. D. P. Bowers assumes the *role* of "Camille," this evening, supported by Mr. J. C. McCollom, as "Armand Duval." The successful new farce of *The Steeplechase* will also be presented. On Tuesday, *The Hunchback;* on Wednesday, *Lady Audley's Secret*, with the addition of a new act.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE. — The Variety Troupe at the American has great success, and last week the audiences was overflowing. Among the principal attractions are an excellent ballet under the charge of M. Baldy, one of our best ballet masters; the Giraffe dance, in which M. Baldy creates great amusement; Santa Anna, a one-legged dancer, who performs astonishing feats; and Mr. J. C. Stewart, Denny Gallagher, and others, who are fine Ethiopian delineators. Twenty-five hams were distributed among the audience on Saturday night, amid roars of laughter.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, present new novelties this week, among them the *Burlesque Coterie Masked Ball*. The *Siamese Twins*, and the *Stage Struck Heroes* are also still performed.

THE NAME.—Mr. Robert Frazer has named his new pantomime *The House that Jack Built*. It is to be produced by Carncross & Dixey next month.

THE ANNUAL BALL of Beck's Philadelphia Brass Band, No. 1, takes place at Musical Fund Hall to-night. It will be a grand affair.

THE ANNUAL BALL of the Actors' Order of Friendship occurs at Musical Fund Hall on next Friday evening (Washington's birthday), the 22d instant.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE NEW CONOCKSINK CHURCH. — During a very heavy gale in January, this structure received considerable damage. The walls, though unusually heavy, being green, and the roof but partly on, and without lateral braces, in this condition they were driven out of line in the centre about six inches, making two breaks of two or three feet over one window, but only passing through the pressed brick, and not extending through the wall. Force has been applied, and they were easily and without difficulty brought back and secured. The "Building" Committee, in order to remove all fear, have, after great expense in restoring the structure to its former strength, obtained the opinions of many, and the best judges on those matters in this city, to the effect that the church is one of the most secure and substantial structures in the city. Everything that architectural skill and money could do has been done. Indeed, there seems hardly room for another brace, so that half of both the sides might be knocked out without the least danger of the roof falling. It has stood two very severe storms since its damage. The foundation is on the rock; it is built with great care, and we see no possibility of the least danger. We are happy to learn that it is fast approaching completion, and the congregation expect to move into the "lecture-room" in a few weeks, with the most encouraging hopes of success. The doors are open the greater part of every day, and we would suggest that those interested step in and see for themselves.

OFFICIAL VISITATION.—On Saturday evening an official visitation was made to Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, I. O. of O. F., by M. W. Grand Master George Fling, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Past Grand John G. Moxey, Chairman of the Committee of Superintendence of the Grand Lodge. During the evening Grand Master Fling was pleased to preside, and remained during the ceremony of initiation, after which he complimented Enterprise Lodge for its efficiency and general prosperity, and spoke of the startling progress of the order in this State. He stated that he had just instituted Hamilton Lodge, No. 596, located at West Philadelphia, and that there were now in this State over sixty thousand Odd Fellows in good standing. The address of Grand Master Fling was listened to with great attention. He was followed by Past Grands Moxey, Muir, Kames, York, Noble Grand A. N. Clossin, Vice Grand Householder, and others, in brief speeches; and the occasion was thus rendered peculiarly interesting to the large number of young members of the Order present.

A DRUNKEN BELLIGERENT.—Edward Haffy a man who is said to love his beer, and who is a large consumer of foreign and domestic spirits, was arrested in Beach street, above Cootes, yesterday morning, on a charge of assault and battery. It appears that Haffy went to a whisky mill in that neighborhood, and obtaining entrance, demanded a supply of the ardent. The proprietor refused to satisfy his demands, and Haffy thereupon undertook to take satisfaction out of him. In the course of the latter operation, the saloon-keeper got his head pounded, and received contusions in various parts of his body. Haffy had a hearing before Alderman Toland, the result of which was that he was committed in default of $800 bail to answer.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Joshua Mooney and Alfred Alexander, two colored members of the fraternity of thieves, were arrested by Officer Young, of the Fifth Police District, at Eighth and Lombard streets, on a charge of highway robbery. It appears that last evening they met another colored man at Eighth and Emeline streets, and robbed him of his pocket-book, containing $45. One of them cut out the side pocket in which the money was, while the other held him. The victim was a deaf and dumb man, and was employed as a brakesman on one of our railroads. When robbed he was going to his work. Mooney and Alexander had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, who held them in $500 bail each to answer.

A FORCIBLE ENTRANCE.—About half-past 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, a young German named William Boehm resolved to make an early call upon a lady in Seibert street, above Fifteenth. He proceeded to her house, and, gently tapping upon her front door, asked for admittance. She was alarmed at such an early visitor appearing, and as a matter of course refused to admit him. Thereupon his anger waxed hot, and, lifting up his foot, he smote the door with it until it was smashed in. The guardians of the night were aroused by the untimely noise, and arrested the belligerent William and escorted him to the Station House. He had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Fitch, who committed him in default of $1000.

SUSPECTED BURGLAR. — Yesterday morning a man named Johnson Kelly, was arrested at Duponceau and Locust streets on a suspicion of burglary. It appears that a short time before, the liquor store of Mr. McCormick, on Seventh street, was entered and robbed, but the thieves succeeded in making their escape. Kelly, however, was found hanging around in the immediate vicinity, without having any special business, and was accordingly taken in charge. He had a preliminary examination before Alderman Swift, the result of which was that he was held for a further hearing on the charge of a suspicion of burglary.

IMPORTANT TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—Jay Cooke, Esq., the Pennsylvania Manager of the United States Military Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, located at Augusta, Me., gives notice that applicants for admission will be furnished free transportation by applying to him before noon of Thursday next. The only requirements are the exhibition of discharge papers, certificates of identity, and proper references.

STABBING AFFRAY ON THE TUG AMERICA.—On the morning of February 5, between 5 and 6 o'clock A. M., in an affray between John Elliott and Richard Brown, employed as firemen on board the tug America, the latter was stabbed by the former in the side, and his recovery is doubted by the medical gentlemen in attendance. The case was heard before United States Commissioner Smith on last Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the following facts were given in evidence:—

Edward R. Messick sworn—I am engineer of the tug America; on the 5th of February, about half-past 5 o'clock, while we were just inside the Delaware Breakwater, and while I was lying in my birth, some one hallooed down the hatch that the firemen were fighting; I went into the fire-room, and saw Richard Brown on top of John Elliott, both employed on the vessel; I pushed them, when Brown said that Elliott had a knife and would stab him; as I was turning to go out of the room, and when the two parties were standing about six feet apart, Elliott started towards Brown, and then I jumped up between them and caught Elliot's arm; I did not then see the knife; but in the struggle to get out of my grasp, Elliot got near Brown and struck him a "back-handed lick;" after that I saw blood streaming from the breast of Brown; the latter then started for a hoe, which he took and struck Elliot; but I parted them and told them to go to work; Brown went up on the boiler-deck and laid down, and Elliot went to work; after a short period I stepped up to Elliot and asked for the knife with which he struck Brown, and he gave it to me without any reluctance; it was an old fashioned long-bladed clasp-knife. Brown was taken to his home in Chester, and Elliot was arrested.

This was the only evidence taken, and Elliot was committed in default of $1000 bail, to await the death or recovery of Brown. Much sympathy is felt for Elliot, who is said to be one of the most peaceable and quiet men on the vessel. In the affray he had his little finger nearly bitten off.

ADMITTED TO SUPREME COURT.—At a Supreme Court in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, before the Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice, and his Associate Justices, on the 16th day of February, 1867, on motion of Amos Briggs, Esq., Benchet F. Foust, Esq., was duly sworn and admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of the said Supreme Court. General Foust is at this time Assistant Commissioner and Judge Advocate in the "Bureau of Refugees and Abandoned Lands" in South Carolina. He left Philadelphia on the breaking out of the Rebellion as Adjutant of the 88th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and having passed through the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cedar Mountain, Mitchell's Station, Rappahannock Station, White Sulphur Springs, and Thoroughfare Gap with great gallantry, was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, receiving successively all the gradations of rank to his present one of Brigadier-General. He will return to his native city at the close of his present tour of duty, and resume the more quiet pursuits of civil life.

ON A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Last Saturday afternoon, Officer Bocken, of the Ninth District, arrested a young man named Frank Laughlin at Sixteenth and Callowhill streets, for being drunk and disorderly. On taking him to the Station House, the attention of the officer was called to an unusually fine pair of boots for a man of his description to wear, and on making further investigation it was found that the boots had been stolen from a shoe store on Vine street, above Fifteenth, about a week or two previous. At that time the prisoner, with two others, had gone to the store in question, and had asked to see some fine calfskin boots, under the pretense that they wished to purchase. While the proprietor was engaged in talking to another customer, the three walked out of the store with the boots in their possession. They succeeded in making their escape at the time. Laughlin had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, and was held in $1500 bail to answer.

PETTY POLICE MATTERS.—John Logan, whilst laboring under an attack of whisky, became quite noisy in the neighborhood of Thompson and Palethorp streets. An officer attempted to take John into custody, when the latter turned on the officer, knocked him down, kicked him, and tore his beautiful blue coat. The prisoner was, however, secured, and had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who held him in $1500 bail to answer for being drunk and disorderly, and for assault and battery on an officer.

The inevitable John Smith was arrested on Saturday night, near the Seventh District Station House, and was taken before Alderman Toland, on a charge of taking more whisky than he could carry. John acknowledged the charge, and was therefore furnished with lodgings, at the city's expense, until he can be tried.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEY.—At a meeting of the Board of Surveyors, held this morning at 10 o'clock, the following sewers were authorized:—A three feet sewer on Marshall street, from Willow to Spring Garden, and two six feet sewers on Jefferson street, between Alder and Warnock streets, on Spring Garden street, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth streets, on Twenty-fifth street, between Hamilton and Brandywine street, and on Barnwell street, from Pine to Lombard streets. A sectional plan of the lines and grades of the Twelfth Section of the Twenty-second Ward was examined, and ordered to be advertised for hearing at the next stated meeting of the Board.

LIGHTFINGERED.—Two female pickpockets were arrested last Saturday morning for unlawfully abstracting the contents of a lady's pocket in the Second Street Market. It appears that the two, who were working together, picked the lady's pocket of her pocket-book, and abstracting the contents, which amounted to about three or four dollars, threw the empty pocket-book into a coffee stand, and walked off. Some one, however, observed their actions, and had them arrested at Second and Vine streets. They had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and were held in $1000 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

THE AUCTION BUSINESS.—A new firm has been organized in this city, under the name o Messrs. Samuel C. Ford & Sons, Auctioneers The senior of the firm has long been one of the principal partners of a well-known dry goods establishment in this city, and one of the other partners was an officer in the army during the war. They are intending to do business on the most liberal terms. They will hold sales of real estate, stocks, etc., at the Exchange, every Friday. From their well-known business enterprise those of our citizens who may chance to have business with them can depend on prompt and careful transactions in their line.

STREET WALKERS. — Lieutenant Bowers made a clean sweep of nearly a dozen of the degraded females who perambulate the streets near Seventh and Cherry. It will be recollected that only a short time ago a large number of the same class were arrested in a disorderly house in that locality. The women arrested last night had a hearing before Alderman Godbou, and were committed to answer the charge of disorderly conduct.

BALL.—The well-known Beck's Philadelphia Brass Band will hold their annual ball at the Musical Fund Hall this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. From the arrangements that have been made, and from the well-known ability and tact of the managers, a very pleasant time may be anticipated. With the present beautiful weather, there is no reason why this should not be the ball of the season.

FOUND.—A sorrel horse, with nearly new light buggy attached, was picked up last night near Eleventh and Fitzwater streets. The owner can obtain possession of his property by applying to Lieutenant Hampton, at the Southwark Hall Police Station.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET,

WHAT A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY is Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer! It not only cures the ills of the human family, but is also the sure remedy for horses with colic, and has never been known to fail in the worst cases; and for sprains, galls, etc, it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by Druggists generally.—*Kenton Co. (Ky.) Democrat.*

"FIVE MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT."—Everybody who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seeds of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.

SUCCESSFULLY USED BY THE BLIND.—The following testimonial is the most conclusive evidence we have yet seen of the simplicity and excellence of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine:—

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FOR THE BLIND, No. 500 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, August 11, 1866. —To Messrs. the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company:—I have much pleasure in informing you of the success which has attended our efforts to teach the blind females to use your Sewing Machine. The women belonging to our sewing-machine class are able to execute stitching, hemming, and tucking, with the greatest ease, by your machines; and we cannot speak too highly of its adaptation to the use of the blind, which is attributable especially to the simplicity of its construction, the regularity of the tension, and the saving of time occupied with other machines in filling of spools and fastening of ends; the last named advantage being of great importance to the blind. Indeed it is not too much to say that your machine possesses advantages for the blind which we have not found in any of those by other manufacturers which we have tried, and which have led us to set aside nine other machines, and to adopt yours exclusively.
Your obedient servant,
K MOORE, Secretary.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

THE NEW DRESS that nature will soon put on admonishes us of the coming season, when we must put on our new seasonable dress, and the profusion of nature in variety hardly surpasses that exhibited at the First-Class Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fider's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HARRIGAN—KROUSE.—On Thursday evening, February 14, by Rev. R. M. Lichtenwalner, CHARLES EDWARD HARRIGAN to Miss ELIZA G. KROUSE, both of Philadelphia.

PARKER—WILLIAMS.—October 31, 1866, by Alderman John Swift, Dr. CLIFFORD J. PARKER to Miss ELIZABETH D. WILLIAMS, both of this city.

DIED.

CONDELL.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. CHRISTIANA CONDELL, wife of Robert Condell, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1519 S. Fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E Church.

DECKER.—On the 16th instant, JOHN DECKER, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Fredonia Grotto, No. 1. I. O. of the S. and L. of A. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 513 S. Front street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Services at St. John's M. E. Church, Third street, below George. Interment in vault of Church.

FOW.—On the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. JACOB FOW, aged 59 years.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1312 Marlborough street, on Thursday morning at 2½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday morning, February 17, Mrs. HANNAH RUSSELL, daughter of the late Dennis Kelly.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on Thursday morning, February 21, at 9 o'clock. Carriages will leave the office of Simon Gartland, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, at 8 o'clock.

BENT HORSE SHEARS, FOR TRIMMING Manes, etc., Horse Cards, Curry and Mane Combs, Hitching Hooks and Chains, Rope Halters and Halter Chains, Farriers' Knives and Horse Fleams for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BRASS COAT AND HAT CHECKS AND Key Tags, with numbers on, for Hotels, etc., and a variety of Keys and Locksmith's Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PORTABLE CLOTHES RACKS, HAVING the hooks on pivots, so that they may pushed flat against the wall and fixed in neat walnut frames, will cost less than a carpenter charges for putting up the ordinary articles, and are very convenient for travellers. Several styles at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
ABOVE SIXTH.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.
DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE
Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.
Send for descriptive circular. Price $1 per box, post paid. Address
CHARLES BREMIER
Box 24, GERMANTOWN, Pa

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cruttches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 429 CHESNUT Street,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET SUperior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by
DALLETT & SON,
No. 129 South Front street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five year old. Address "Box 84," Evening Telegraph Office."

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FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to
$1,516,461'81.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,
$766,537'80.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO
$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingie, L. M. Whilldin, William J. Howard, Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry K. Bennett, George W. Hill, John M. Chesnut, John Wanamaker.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, situated on the Old York road, opposite the residence of Mr. Joseph Swift, and adjoining lands of Mr. Rogers and the late William Logan Fisher, and within fifteen minutes' walk of stations on the North Pennsylvania and Germantown Railroads. For particulars apply on the premises, or to ABRAHAM R. BOCKIUS, Executor, Germantown.

FOR SALE—THE VERY COMPLETE side-yard Dwelling, No. 2109 SPRING GARDEN Street, in excellent order. B. F. GLENN, No. 121 S. SEVENTH Street, and S. W. corner of SEVENTEENTH and GREEN Sts.

FOR RENT.

GROUND BETWEEN LEAGUE ISLAND AND THE NAVY YARD.
2,613,600 FEET.
To lease for a term of years, in lots to suit, for wharfage, and manufacturing and commercial purposes, two million six hundred and thirteen thousand and six hundred feet of ground, more or less, on the Delaware river front of the city, between League Island and the present Navy Yard, owned by the Philadelphia Commercial Wharf and Railroad Company. Terms liberal. One-half of the capital stock of the Company is to be expended for improvements on the grounds of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter.
Shares $50 each. Five dollars per share to be paid at the time of subscribing, the balance to be called in as required for the improvements.
Subscription Books now open at the office of the Company, No. 327 WALNUT Street, second story front room.
T. S. EMERY, President.

GERMANTOWN.—TO RENT, ON TULpehocken street, a furnished double House for two years from May 15 next. Address "F. W.," Germantown.

PERSONAL.

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third.
OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by, allime, and
Never Become Glossy.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH street

CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Paste board Slates offered by agents, and which are made resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863.

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COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6'50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6'75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 320 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FINANCIAL.

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JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s of 1865, January and July,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.
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AUGUST, JULY, AND JUNE.
CONVERTED INTO
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APPLY AT ONCE TO
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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
7th So. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.
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DANGERS TO THE YOUNG FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Discourse by B. H. Nadal, D. D., Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Delivered in the Washington Square Presbyterian Church (Dr. Barnes'), by Request of the Young Men's Christian Association.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

"Cease, my son, to hear the instruction that causeth to err from the words of knowledge."—Proverbs XIX, 27.

Solomon, the author of these words, is precisely the person to give us a text for the reflections of this evening. At once a king and a sage, against both his royal dignity and his wisdom, he allowed himself to be drawn into the charmed circle of sinful indulgence. Of all the men of his day he knew best the power of temptation, and the danger and emptiness of worldly pleasure.

Emerging from the wreck and ruin of his own life, sated and drenched with pleasure, he warns others against the course he has so painfully travelled. His advice, substantially, is that the young shall move cautiously, thoughtfully, amidst their multiplied temptation; that a delicious song, a witticism, a syllogism, a fling, or a well-contrived story, shall not be allowed to cheat them out of the truth, or put them into the hands of their soul's enemies. In a word, he bids them consider and understand what truth is and what falsehood, that they may separate them. He bids them know a solicitation to good from a temptation to sin, and understand the great difference between the charm and sweetness of real, pure, virtuous beauty, and the showy and shallow attractions which set off and conceal the ruin of lust. He would have the young men of his day so pure, so alert, so discriminating, so concerned about the character they are forming, that they will see through the wiles of the false instructor, and refuse to hear him to the end of his argument; that they will scent error and sin at the first words, and say:—Get thee behind me Satan! "Cease my son, to hear the instruction that causeth to err."

Our object this evening is similar. We see error all around us—in books, in newspapers, in magazines. We see this error becoming practical in loosing the bonds of morality, in lowering sacred things; in grading the way to every form of worldly amusement and dissipation, and in dimming the eternal distinction between good and evil, right and wrong. We hold, as a matter of course, that the highest interests of man are the moral and religious; that whatever threatens these must be resisted at every hazard and every sacrifice. The world is bent on being rich and happy. We bid them God-speed, but call upon them first of all to be virtuous, and beg them to stay in their mad race after excitement and gold, and consider what they were made for, what is duty, what will stand the test of the dying hour, and what will pass judgment in the last day. We would especially analyze the opiates with which they drug their consciences, and dispose of true religion while they yield themselves up to sin. Or to drop the figure, the thinking of a people must determine their living. "As a man thinketh so is he;" and the literature which is all around us, pressing upon him from every centre-table, from every library, and from every bookstore, is more than likely to modify his thoughts. And that man or that association that will aid the endangered spirit in sifting out the error, and seeing and feeling it to be error, will do much towards saving a soul from death.

This is the task we propose to ourselves this evening. Our theme is, *The dangers to young men from the current literature.*

First of all, let us consider the dangers from skepticism.

Within a few years past a number of books have been published against Christianity, which have made considerable stir in the literary world. Among these may be mentioned Strauss' "Life of Jesus," Colenso's books, essays, and reviews, Renan's "Life of Jesus," and a few minor performances. We do not mention these books for the purpose of refuting them. Such a task lies wide of our aim in this discourse. We wish rather to call attention to the fact that these books, so full of plausible sophisms and bold statements, without proof, must be fraught with danger to the inexperienced. To theologians, and learned Christians generally, they are quite harmless; perhaps, indeed, they give to such confirmation of their faith. In reading Strauss they see that his infidelity rests exactly where that of Hume rested, namely, on the alleged unchangeableness of the laws of nature, and the consequent impossibility of a miracle; and that his theory of the mythical origin of the Gospels is a bare hypothesis, with nothing to back it, recently refuted by his fellow-unbeliever Renan, as frequently before. In reading "Colenso on the Pentateuch," they see in the mistakes of a renowned mathematician how little the strongest foe can do against the Bible.

So puerile and so groundless are his arithmetical calculations, that a child ought to be ashamed of them, and a child might answer them. And in reading Renan he would come to the conclusion, as we did, that the author had not even carefully read the Gospels before undertaking to refute them, and might rise from the study of his book greatly strengthened in his faith by an eloquent effort to overthrow it. But while such attacks on Christianity might confirm the faith of the learned and experienced Christian, they would be likely to affect the young and inexperienced quite differently.

The bare fact that such books are written by learned men, and that they find newspapers and magazines and reviewers to give them favorable notice, is well suited to make an injurious impression upon those who are unskilled in theological science, especially if they are not Christians. The arguments from these books are constantly referred to in the newspapers; they meet the young man's eye in book notices and magazine articles, and if the range of his reading takes him mostly through periodicals and papers unfriendly to Christianity, and to orthodox views of it, these arguments, with their friendly glosses, will repeat themselves upon his mind until by sheer dint of repetition they make a lodgment, or at least create a bias in their favor.

There is the more danger of this because many of the leading newspapers, those especially of the greatest ability and widest circulation and influence, are under semi-infidel control. Take for example the New York *Tribune*, a paper which has done more for the cause of human liberty than any other in the nation, what sort of religion does it reflect? Its editor is a Universalist which practically includes Unitarianism also, and its criticisms of religious publications always favor latitudinarian views. Books which aim to establish the inspiration of Scripture as an infallible revelation, and to support the doctrines of the evangelical churches, are always, or nearly always, unfavorably received, while works substantially infidel generally receive elaborate and appreciative treatment. We only mention the *Tribune* as the greatest, and the type of many.

It would take nice calculating to determine whether the services of these papers to the cause of humanity in general are not inferior in bulk to the harm they have done to the sacred interests of true religion. The utterances of such a paper as the New York *Tribune*, read by a young man every day, are apt to become authority, on religion as on other questions. He grows accustomed to see the defenders of divine truth treated as old fogies belonging to an age of which nothing is left but fossils, and the impugners of miracles and inspiration honored as the giants of a new and better era. These bold assaults of unbelief, which are served up in book notices almost every week, have indeed been fully and perfectly answered in reviews and religious weeklies, but the reviews are never seen by the young men, and the religious weeklies, if ever seen, have not the force of standard authorities among men of the world, and cannot compete with the great and overshadowing dailies.

But the outspoken infidel books that find such favor with the secular press, are not the only ones that are infidel—there are others whose dangerous tendency is attempted to be concealed under fair pretenses. There is a theology, so-called, known as the "Bitter Sweet," which is, perhaps, best illustrated in a poem of that name. This poem is no mean work of art. It is felicitous in expression, harmonious in movement, and skilful in plot. Even as a story it is attractive. The result is, it has been very popular. But where Renan or Colenso would mislead one person, Dr. Holland, in "Bitter Sweet," would beguile a score. The sole aim of the book is to show that evil is essential to the highest good—indeed, only a necessary incitement or provocation to good. And he is careful to show us that, by the evil which he holds to be necessary to virtue, he does not mean natural evil only, but moral evil also. He tells us we can never yield aught better than the fruit of nature until every thrifty vice makes a shoulder or projection on the human tree, into which to graft a scion of grace. He "breathes blessings on evil," every evil of life, without distinction.

He puts his hero in an atmosphere of lust, and draws for us a scene which could not be read in company without bringing a blush to the cheek of modesty. He makes that hero to "sin in thought," to dally and play with temptation, as a blessed means of salvation to his wicked tempter. He tells us that had the hero remained in absolute unstained virtue of thought and feeling, his goodness would have been no blessing. How thoughtlessly have many people praised this book and others like it!

Let us beware! Do you not see here an utter removal of the distinction between good and evil? Evil, in this view, comes from God, and is the fierce, necessary fire in which souls are to be purified. There is here no real moral difference between a robbery and a fever; drunkenness and debauchery, like prayer, and equally with prayer, lead us to God! So that the feeling of sin, the voice of conscience, the pangs of repentance, are only artifices of God. There is no sin in the sense commonly understood, and therefore no virtue; morality means nothing.

This is the dreadful vortex on the edge of which young people play, when they drink in the teachings of such a book as "Bitter Sweet," however daintily mixed with the perfumed and sparkling waters of poetry.

This great wickedness, thus handsomely and temptingly set off with music and song, is more coarsely repeated and carried out in the publications of spiritualism. What the author of "Bitter Sweet" states delicately, as if shrinking from the consequences of his own lessons, *modern spiritualism* boldly and shamelessly avows. The authors of the chief publications of spiritualism deny Christ with Strauss and Renan, and abuse Him with Paine, while, with Dr. Holland, they also repudiate all moral distinctions. Their greatest authorities say that "what we call sin and evil in human actions is a necessity, and therefore lawful and right;" that "Judas Iscariot was no worse than John the Divine, nor Herod than Fenelon; that Fenelon is no nearer to God than Herod." As might be expected from such a foundation in morals, we have blasphemy against God and Christ, open derision of the Bible, bitter and obscene denunciations of marriage, and a practice in perfect conformity with the revolting theory. Dr. Hatch, a reformed spiritualist, avers that the chief bond of union among spiritualists is debauchery between the sexes. We cannot go further in this description. We are anxious to show you only the rotten core of the spiritualistic literature which the *Banner of Light*, Andrew Jackson Davis, and a host of their imps are scattering over the land.

Agassiz has discovered, he assures us, that God created more than one Adam; that all the different races of men sprang from different Adams; and while, to the alarm of timid Christians, he proceeds to prove his position from different shaped human skulls, and shinbones, and the like, Darwin comes along with quite another theory, which confutes Agassiz, and leaves even miles of margin. He teaches not only that all men may have come from one pair, but that all living creatures may be originally from one species. This view is as heretical as the other, but has the advantage for us of contradicting it. While these two *savans* fight out their difference, and each proves the other to be a mere wild guesser, the Bible comes by its own, and proceeds quietly on its course.

Sir Charles Lyell and other geologists think they have found human remains which antedate the Mosaic account of the creation of man by many thousands of years. This may have produced restlessness in certain quarters. But, my young friends, possess your souls in patience. The Bohemian relics of these alleged discoveries have indeed been gay and lamentory in a high degree, but the Bohemian must not be allowed to carry fiction into the realm of science, and to create where only bald, naked proof is demanded. To this hour these so-called discoveries lack two important elements. First, the supposition that these human remains are older than the beginning of our received chronology is a mere hypothesis, resting upon a thousand contingencies and opposed by as many improbabilities. Second, if our chronological calculations, supposed to be based on scientific history, were all upset, it would not interfere in the least with the solid foundations of Biblical and Christian truth. As the earlier discoveries of geology required a new theory of the Mosaic account of the creation, so the proven truth of recent statements as to the antiquity of man would only require a different chronology, which would not affect in the least the perfect wholeness of the Scriptures. When the philosopher affirmed that the earth turned, the Pope was alarmed for the Bible; but it was the Pope, not the Bible, that was hurt.

We may mention in this connection that most of the magazines published in this country, as also some of the literary weeklies, have very distinct skeptical leanings. *Harper's Magazine* and *Weekly*, however, are not liable to this charge. We do not mean that the literary periodicals referred to are always attacking Christianity. Their hostility only crops out clearly now and then. But there is about them a constant odor of unbelief, a sort of party suppressed consciousness that skepticism is essential to literary respectability. Why this is so may be hard to tell. It may be, in part, owing to the fact that the Unitarians of New England, who control Harvard College, and who constitute the highest literary circles of Massachusetts and of the country generally, besides owning some of the largest publishing houses, and being the publishers of some of the most popular magazines, furnish, also, a large number of the more popular writers. Unitarian, rationalistic Harvard is eminent for æsthetic culture; she lays out her strength upon that aspect of education, and with such men as Longfellow, Holmes, and Lowell, she not only fills the world with her literary renown, not only sways it by her example, but furnishes a large proportion of the men who fill editorial chairs, and supply matter for our critical and other journals. These being trained for latitudinarianism in religion, of course to impregnate the current literature more or less with their own views.

Besides, Unitarianism being scarcely at all a religion, but rather a mongrel resulting from the union of taste and philosophy with a sprinkle of Christian ethics, knows nothing of the Divine call to the ministry, or the sacred obligation to preach. While Yale, the competitor of Harvard, has her graduates in pulpits all over the land, and in innumerable foreign missions, Harvard only supplies a portion of New England, with only a church here and there beyond it. We say a portion of New England, for in the whole State of Connecticut, right at the door of Unitarian head-quarters, there is not a solitary Unitarian church. This proves our assertion that Unitarianism is very little a religion. It contains no grand interior life; no overwhelming spiritual convictions, imperiously urging its followers to go out, as did Christ and the Apostles, to seek and to save the lost. It never cries out in anguish, "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel." Holding its religion, therefore, under perfect control, it is free to follow its æsthetic bent, and to give to letters those inner forces which other churches devote to the conversion of the world.

Yes, Unitarianism is rather *dilettanti* than religious. She does not behave like an earnest Church; she makes no effort to convert the world to Christ. When she begins to do so, she will be her own first convert. Even her proselytism has none of the earnest boldness which proclaims profound conviction. The truth is, she does not retain enough of Christianity to constitute such a power in the soul as will move her to conquests. She is content, for the most part, to let her religion play the part of a modest handmaid to her literature. And when you find what may be called a pious Unitarian, he is one who is tending back, however dimly, to orthodoxy. Such a Unitarian always holds firmly and reverently to the verity of the Gospel history, and to the genuineness of the miracles; he always denies that Christ was a mere creature, and draws near to the Cross with breathless, holy awe; he even goes so far as to admit the depravity of the heart, and the need of the new birth by the power of the Holy Ghost.

In a word, piety, that something in human life which we see developing itself in sweet attachment to the person of Jesus as Lord, and in love to the souls of men, where it is found in a Unitarian, always draws him more and more towards the views usually known as orthodox. Dr. Channing, a true, loving soul, had a distinct, conscious conversion, and however unwittingly to himself, grew more and more towards the doctrines of the Church. Thus Dr. Huntingdon lately grew, until he broke his ecclesiastical bonds, and thus many are growing now; men who feel that a philosophy and a culture will not supply the place of religion.

When, therefore, my young friends, you meet with the frequent traces of rose-colored infidelity in the magazine literature of the day, when the conviction hovers about you in reading that the writers and controllers of certain more prominent periodicals regard skepticism as essential to a literary reputation, remember that Unitarianism is not a religion at all to speak of, that it is only a culture, much more anxious to manage a magazine than to preach the gospel or convert the world; call to mind that they have no missions, that they do nothing for the salvation of the masses, and that for the two-fold reason that they have no evangelizing zeal, and no adaptation for a work at once so high and so low. Remember that their best men, those who are pious, are tending back again to the glorious Cross and its clustering companion doctrines, feeling that they cannot live, or make the world live, with the dry morality which constitutes the whole of their own system.

And finally, remember that Unitarianism cannot much longer balance herself on the sharp and slippery ledge separating bold infidelity from evangelical truth. Even now there are two parties among the Unitarians; the one less and less orthodox, sliding over towards Theodore Parker, Strauss, and Renan, and the other rapidly gravitating towards the truth as it is in Jesus.

Another source of danger to young men is to be found in the impurity of certain books and papers usually passing for reputable. We hardly dare mention the names of certain books in such a place as this, and yet, on reflection, this is the very place to name and denounce them, just as it is the place to name and threaten with the judgments of God the impurity forbidden in the Decalogue.

We are not referring to the literary scum which is smuggled into railway cars, and bought and sold with winks and whispers; but to those books bearing the imprint of reputable publishers and the names of gifted authors. "Griffith Gaunt," for example, by Charles Reade, is coarse and brutal, not to say filthy. No man could write such a book, at least so it seems to us, without first being the original of the spirit of his story. From this high place, as one of the humblest guardians of the nation's purity, we pronounce this book degrading to the taste and unfit to be read, on the score of the moral taint contained in it. It is no more fit for exposure to the public eye than the dancing girls in the *Black Crook*—no more than a human body that has died of smallpox is to be brought out of the dissecting-room and placed in the parlor.

But if we speak thus of Mr. Reade, what shall we say of a certain Mr. Swinburne? If Reade shall be chastised with whips, then Swinburne with scorpions. This Mr. Swinburne is said to be quite young. He ought to be young—his extreme folly would argue as much—and yet it seems almost impossible that a young man of only twenty-eight should have made such attainments in brazen lust, and succeeded so perfectly in forgetting the very existence of modesty. It is one of the very worst indications for our popular literature that several of the principal periodicals have placed this wretched man among the great poets of our language. Their apologies for him show their own looseness. They tell us he is evidently sincere. Perhaps he is. Even Satan puts darkness for light, and, it may be, believes his own lie. They allege that he is so constituted as, to have but a slight sense of morality. This is apologizing for a man on the score of his being a monster. It is also said, in extenuation, that he is an unbeliever in the immortality of the soul. This might help to explain his corruption, but will hardly excuse it among those who believe that life and immortality have been brought to light in the gospel.

We agree with these periodicals neither in their mild censures, their apologies, nor their praise. In full three-fourths of what this new poet has written, we see neither sense nor connection. A lithe and graceful rhythm, sprinkled over here and there with striking metaphors, is used to string together the sweltering clotted filth of an imagination whose every throb seems to be inspired by lust. Love, as set forth by this man, is the love of a brothel, most appropriately joined with blasphemy against God and Christ. Lust is carried up to the very gates of heaven; it is thrown in the face of the Son of God; it rots upon the very form of death; it breaks out everywhere in hot hissing and panting, as if it came from a creature half swine and half serpent, inhabited by a demon.

I tell you, my young brethren—I would fain tell this Christian nation—I would tell the press of the country, that the bare fact that such a book could find a respectable publisher, and could be printed with the publisher's name in it, taken in connection with the still more terribly significant fact that it has received indulgent treatment and distinguished praise from the highest literary authorities, reveals the greatest danger, not merely ahead, but already here in our midst. It shows the strength of the corrupt element in our literature, together with a lax sentiment in our society. It portends an inundation of libertinism. It shows that society sits quiet, and that critics on the tallest of our tripods applaud, while indecency stalks nude and in daylight along our streets. If the nation and the Church would save themselves from that "riot, and chambering and wantonness," deprecated by an Apostle, from that state in which, "being past feeling, men are given over to lasciviousness, to work all uncleanness with greediness," from those things of which "it is a shame even to speak," from that form of civilization in which intellect, and culture, and art, instead of following reason, and linking us to God and heaven, become the mere ministers of the animal passions; in short, from the destruction of all that is Christian in our civilization. If, we say, the nation and the Church would save themselves from this ruin, so imminent, so menacing, they must arouse themselves; they must look deeper, and with purer eyes than do the mere bookmakers and critics; they must see these evils in the light of Scripture, and, if possible, with the very eyes of the holy Jesus.

But we are not yet done. Another source of danger is the levity with which both sin and religion are frequently and almost daily spoken of in the newspapers. Religion is sacred, and, viewed aright, sin is solemn, awful. To trifle with either is irreverent and impious.

A good man can no more laugh at sin than at the Cross. In the one case the authority of God is contemned, in the other God Himself. The daily press is not, as a matter of course, a religious institution; and a part of its ordinary business is to furnish reports of both the virtue and the vice of the community, of the doings of religion and of the outrages of crime. But it often happens that robbery, gambling, drunkenness, impurity, and the like, are spoken of with the utmost lightness, even coined into familiar jests; and sacred things, the holy words that represent religion, are handled with the same thoughtless and irreverent familiarity. The newspapers are hourly in our hands, and their familiar style is constantly liable to imitation by us. Sin and religion frequently, nay, constantly, seen in this familiar mode of handling; these forms of treatment, running through our minds and from our mouths, are in great danger of diminishing the horror of sin and the reverence due to the divine. We tend to grow familiar with, and then tolerant of sin; and then, we are already half ruined. If religion loses its sacred hue to our vision, nothing is holy to us, and what is that soul for whom the world contains nothing sacred? Let us ever guard the solemnity of sin and the sacredness of religion.

Nor should we forget to mention the fact that the newspaper and periodical press are constantly commending, without stint or, every description of amusement, with little or no regard to its moral character. Their notices, especially of the theatre, which take up so large a portion of almost every day's issue, present themselves frequently in the alluring and pretentious form of discussions of art, thus giving prestige and respectability to the theatre. As art, in the high and noble sense, tends to elevate and purify, so, it is insinuated, will the stage. And if there is an intimation against the morality of certain plays, we are straightway doomed to hear homilies upon the great things that a pure theatre might accomplish. Meantime, the existing theatre continues to be a regular pesthouse, as those who are entrapped into it by the news papers find to their cost.

We must not finish our list of cautions without calling attention to the flood of novels now filling the book and magazine and newspaper market, and sweeping over the face of the whole civilized earth. It is not enough that hundreds and thousands are engaged in writing voluminous and regular novels and romances; the magazines, which are rapidly multiplying, are also taken up with serial stories, which wait their turn to be done up into books. The countless English magazines which reach us are filled up in the same way, and weeklies that have made their owners rich have room for scarce anything but the ubiquitous tale. Now if all this were as pure as the unsunned snow, it were still too great in bulk. But as a matter of course, ninety-nine-hundredths of it is mere trash, and much of it immoral. We concede, however, that a portion of the literature of fiction is without moral blemish, and some of it is quite appropriate and healthy as mental recreation; but the great danger is that the trashy and bad will fall into the hands of the young and unprotected; and that, in any event, whether they get the good or the bad novels, the good or the bad magazines, they will read too much of such stuff. The ruin in such cases is none the less real because it comes in the form of inanity. Jesus speaks of the light in men becoming darkness; so it is here. Much gives little; the more the less; to be full is precisely to be empty. A man buys a car-load of flour, and among the barrels, as the car is unloaded, is one that sounds not solid like the rest, but hollow. On being opened it is found to be full of straw. Before you opened it you called it empty, and now that it has been opened you still call it empty, and the more a cheat on account of the straw.

This is precisely what excessive reading of even innocent fiction will do for people. A thorough and devoted novel reader is inane, emptied, scooped out; all mental vigor is gone, and the void and rickety soul is filled with dead and rotten rosebuds, whose odor is sought to be restored with stale cologne. What is such a man good for? There is quite as much foundation on which to build up good in a highway robber as in him. The robber has a great strong nature, but full of evil. Affect his heart and convince his judgment, and a true man may come of him yet. But in the other man there is nothing; manhood proper is gone, and you might as well attempt to build a palace out of soap bubbles as to try to shape this thing of sponge into a man. All that you could profitably do with him would be to make a dancing-master of him, or convert him into a walking sign for a perfumery shop. Beware, young men, of being ground into a fragrant tooth-powder under a mountain of romance.

But it is time to draw towards a close. You will of course understand that our treatment of our theme was not meant to be exhaustive. We could not furnish a catalogue of dangers whose name is legion. We have only aimed to give specimens of bad books, and of other forms of literature, and to couple them with hints for the guidance of the young in general. It is for you, my young friends, to make your way through these dangers as best you can, and with such helps as can reach you.

Aware, in a measure, of these literary perils, what must we do? We answer that obscene books, such as Swinburne's, are proscribed by law; and as for the rest, we ask no odds of them. Let wisdom and folly, truth and falsehood, contend for the mastery in a fair and open field. Mere erroneous beliefs must be met by Christian convictions; falsehood must be strangled, but by the unarmed and naked hand of truth. Christianity, with its virtues, is worthy, indeed, of universal homage, but her disciples cannot be slaves.

It is a most responsible thing to live; but responsibility rightly met is synonymous with glory. Forewarned is forearmed. We must know that the great world forces of civilization are not to be destroyed, but evangelized. The press in all its aspects is to be pure in the glorious age which God has promised shall yet dawn upon the world. As when a man is renewed by the grace of God, his powers, his influence, his wealth, are all included in his self consecration, so it is to be on the broad field of the world. Science and letters shall feel and own more and more the power which is to bring in the reign of Jesus.

Let then the young men who are to own the property and make and administer the laws, and produce the literature of the future age, new-sphere themselves for their duty. Let them go forth from Christian closets, armed with sincerity, purity, faith, and spotless caution and candor. Let them discourage all impure, loose, immoral, irreligious literature, and move among magazines and newspapers as discriminately as they should among men, giving their patronage, regardless of pecuniary profit, only to the purest newspapers and magazines, and using all their legitimate influence against those that encourage irreligion, or impiety, or impurity, either editorially or otherwise.

Those young men who are resolved to be for the right, must band themselves together to save the whole of their class. The Young Men's Christian Association, by deep and deepening convictions of immortality, and of the eternity and magnitude of the distinction between right and wrong, and above all, by the profound possession of the Christian life, must prepare themselves for broader, deeper work. It is to be feared that nearly half the young men in this city spend their Sabbaths and evenings at engine houses, saloons, theatres, street corners, and worse places, and never enter a church.

These, however fallen, belong to your class; they, too, whatever else they may be, are young men. Where is the genius to invent a method for reaching them? and where is the holy courage, the divine industry to carry it into effect? Where? He that shall do such a work as this, and those who shall help him, will better deserve crowns than the best of monarchs. These young men are in great part corrupted by the lowest forms of literature. Your work is by some means to give them a purer, and get them to read it; then a little child shall lead them. Then the time spent in places of sin will be spent in your libraries and reading-rooms, and our churches will be too few and too small.

Settling Up a Fashionable Dressmaker's Bill—What it Costs to Live Among the Upper-Tendom.

Before Judge E. D. Smith.—Mary A. Douglass vs. Charles M. Mayer.—The complaint in this action sets forth that the plaintiff is a dressmaker, doing business in this city formerly under the name of M. A. De Leney; and that, between the 26th of March and 7th of April, 1866, she furnished to the wife of the plaintiff various "articles of ladies' dress wear," among which were a black silk basque of the value of $184, a brown silk suit worth $130, a black silk dress at $120, an embroidered mantilla, $100; a purple morning wrapper, costing $90; four underwaists, $28; one balmoral skirt, $18; one pair French corsets, $12; elevators, gloves, etc., of the aggregate value of $759 50, and that although payment of the account had been demanded, no satisfactory response has been elicited from the defendant. Dr. Alexander Mott was called for the plaintiff, and testified that he had attended the family of Mr. Mayer at their residence on Bloomingdale road, which belongs to the estate of his father, Dr. Valentine Mott, deceased, and was rented to defendant at about $3000 per annum, also at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and that defendant had on one occasion stated to him, while residing at the latter place, that his (defendant's) expenses were heavy, amounting to $50 per day; that the sister of Mrs. Mayer formed one of the family, and was introduced to him as the Countess of Berri; that they were apparelled in a sumptuous, in fact, extravagant manner, and that the defendant Mayer had stated to him that he was wealthy, that he had about $200,000 in gold invested in Mexico, and an equal amount in England.

This evidence was introduced with a view to proving by the social standing and society in which the defendant's family moved, that the articles furnished were "necessaries."

Charles M. Mayer testified that he was the defendant in this action, and that at the time the goods mentioned were ordered his wife had deserted his home on the Bloomingdale road; that about the 20th day of March, 1866, upon his returning from his office to his residence, he found the door locked, and a note from his wife stating that she had "gone;" that he had always furnished an abundance of wearing apparel for her use; that he had paid one bill of $2000 to A. T. Stewart for goods purchased by his wife.

Upon cross-examination it was elicited that his wife had quitted her home through a domestic "spat;" that he had paid bills of her contracting to this plaintiff upon former occasions, and that about the end of April, 1866, a reunion was effected, and he subsequently lived in tranquility with the "partner of his joys and sorrows."

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of Saturday, continued from our Fourth Edition :—

WASHINGTON, February 16.

Senate.

Evening Session.

Mr. SAULSBURY resumed the floor in opposition to the bill. He reviewed its provisions in detail, and denied the assumption in the preamble that the State government of the south cannot be set up without the consent of Congress. They were set up years ago; some of them before the oldest members of the Senate were born. He knew it was claimed that somehow or other the act of secession had destroyed these governments, but this had been directly and indirectly denied by Congressional legislation a hundred times. No later than last night the Senate voted down a proposition from Mr. Sumner that three-fourths of the represented States were sufficient for the ratification of the pending constitutional amendment, and to-day the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee reported a bill reorganizing the southern States as judicial districts.

Referring to the allegation of the preamble that lawlessness and crime are encouraged in the southern States, he said it came from a class of mercenary men from the south, who were a disgrace to their own section, and would sell the cross upon which the Saviour died, to make fire wood out of, if they could make a little money out of it. He knew from what he had read and heard that there was no truth in such an assertion. The southern people were endeavoring to live in peace and quietness, and to repair as best they could the great wastes of the late war. It was now proposed to put the whole south under military control, to subject the entire people to the will and jurisdiction of petty tyrants.

Mr. COWAN took the floor in opposition to the bill and the substitute of Mr. Sherman, characterizing the latter as a rehash of the military bill and the Fessenden amendment.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to amend the fourth section of the amendment by inserting after the words "the command of the district" the following: "and when it affects life the approval also of the President of the United States." Disagreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Buckslew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Kirkwood, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, and Saulsbury —11.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Yates —26.

Mr. SAULSBURY rose to what he said he might call a question of privilege. He submitted that this was a *dies non*. It was nearly two o'clock on the Sabbath morning, and he moved to adjourn. The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the fourth section by adding the words: "and no punishment shall be inflicted which is not provided by law." Disagreed to—yeas 8, nays 28.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the clause relating to suffrage by striking out the words "shall be enjoyed by all," and inserting in lieu thereof, "shall be denied to none." Disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the third section by inserting after the word "property" the words "as fixed by law." Disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved so to amend the third section as that all punishment under it shall be according to law. Disagreed to—yeas 8, nays 29.

After further debate by Messrs. SHERMAN, COWAN and BUCKALEW,

Mr. NORTON moved to strike out the words "said rebel" before "States" in the first section. Disagreed to.

After debate, the question was on the adoption of Mr. Sherman's proposition, as a substitute for the bill. It was adopted—yeas 32, nays 3—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis and Saulsbury only voting in the negative.

At 5 A. M. Mr. McDOUGALL moved to amend by providing that this act shall not enfranchise persons made citizens by the Civil Rights bill until they shall have been five years citizens. Disagreed to.

Mr. NORTON moved to strike out the preamble. Disagreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an additional section, that no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 16.

Mr. McDOUGALL, at 5.45 A. M., took the floor and made a speech in opposition to the bill, and at 6.15 A. M. the bill as introduced by Mr. Sherman, and amended by adding what is contained in Mr. Doolittle's amendment, was passed—yeas 29, nays 10; absent or not voting, 13.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart Trumbell, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—29.

Nays—Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Hendricks, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Saulsbury—10.

Absent or not voting—Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Fowler, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Nye, Riddle, Sumner, Spregue—13.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the title of the bill was so amended as to read "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," instead of "An act for the more efficient government of the late insurrectionary States."

The Senate then, at 6.30 on Sunday morning, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, presented resolutions expressive of sympathy for the Greeks now struggling for freedom. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McRUER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a canal in California. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution directing the clerk of the House to furnish to the publishers of the Globe at the end of each session of Congress a list of the members of the House, with their post-offices, &c., to be printed in the Congressional Globe. Adopted.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery.

Mr. DELANO, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, made a statement, and moved the postponement of the subject till next Friday.

Mr. INGERSOLL claimed that postponement meant death.

Mr. McKEE, from the minority of the Committee on Claims, presented a minority report.

Mr. SLOAN spoke in favor of the postponement, and Mr. WOODBRIDGE against it.

Mr. DELANO'S motion was agreed to, and the bill and amendments were postponed till Friday next—yeas 77, nays 67.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the House bill to quiet a title to land in the town of Santa Clara, California. Passed.

Mr INGERSOLL, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported back the bill to amend the act incorporating the News Boys' Home, and for the relief of abandoned children in the District of Columbia. Passed.

Also, a bill appropriating $170,000 for paving with the Nicholson pavement a portion of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street west. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

Mr. INGERSOLL, on leave, introduced a bill providing for certain surveys in the District of Columbia, and a bill establishing a hospital in the District of Columbia for sick and disabled colored people. Referred to the District Committee.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the same committee, reported a bill refunding $319 to Wm. B. Todd of Washington. Passed.

The bill to amend the act declaring the officer who shall act as President of the United States in case of vacancies in the office both of President and Vice President came up, and was passed without division.

The Committee on Commerce reported a large number of bills, which were acted on.

Also, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, appropriating over $4,860,000. The bill was passed.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Wentworth, Ward of New York, and Glossbrenner of Pennsylvania, the Select Committee authorized this morning on Mr. Wentworth's resolution.

Mr. LONGYEAR, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to authorize the building of lighthouses. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed. It provides for building lighthouses at the following points: Trowbridge Point, Thunder Bay, Michigan; Mendota, Lake Superior, Michigan; Santa Cruz, California; Braddock's Point, Georgia; Combahee Bank, Georgia; Tybee Island Knoll, Georgia; Morris Island, South Carolina; Deep Water Shoals, James river, Virginia; Saint Simon's, Georgia. Rebuilding Wolf Island Beacon Lights, Georgia; Sapeolo Island Light, Georgia. Also, for building three light houses and buying steam tenders. The substitute differed from the original bill simply in striking out the words "the State of" when applying to any of the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. LONGYEAR also reported back the Senate bill to amend the twenty-first section of the act of July 18, 1866, further to prevent smuggling. Passed.

Also, the House bill to authorize the entry and clearance of vessels at the ports of Booth's Bay and St. George's Bay, Maine Passed.

Also, the House bill to amend the act granting the right of way over the military reservation at Fort Gratiot, Michigan. Passed.

Mr. Dodge, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to refund to the Winona and St. Peters Railway Company $3424 in gold for additional duties paid on railroad iron. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the Senate bill relative to collection districts in North Carolina, establishing four collection districts at Albemarle, with the port of entry at Plymouth; Pamlico, with the port of entry at Newbern; Beaufort, with the port of entry at Beaufort, the Secretary of the Treasury being authorized to change it to Moorhead city, and Wilmington, N. C., with the port of entry at Wilmington. Passed.

Mr. ELIOT reported back adversely the Senate bill repealing certain provisions of the law of June 28, 1864, concerning seamen on board public and private vessels of the United States. Laid on the table.

Also, a bill to authorize changes in the location of lights and other aids to navigation on the southern coast of the United States. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill to change certain collection districts in Maryland and Virginia. Passed with amendments.

Mr. O'NEILL reported a bill annexing the port of Camden, N. J., to the collection district of Philadelphia, with an Assistant Collector, to reside in Camden. Passed.

Also, adversely a bill to facilitate the establishment of a naval and marine depot on the eastern shore of New Jersey. Laid on the table.

Mr. EGGLESTON, from the same committee, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The aggregate amount appropriated in the bill is over $4,800,000.

Several members appealed to Mr. Eggleston to let them offer amendments, but he declined, and the bill was passed under the previous question and without a division.

[The Pennsylvania delegation requests the reporter to state that they voted yesterday against the Bounty bill on the same ground as that on which the New York members based their action, the delegations from other States pursuing that course generally, and without regard to their political complexion. The reporter is also requested to state that the Committee of Ways and Means intend to report the Tariff bill next Monday morning.]

Mr. O'NEILL presented the petition of the officers of the "Athenæum," of Philadelphia, asking that books, &c., intended for libraries be continued on the free list.

The House, at half-past four, took a recess till half-past seven, when a session is to be held for debate on the President's message.

Evening Session.

The House resumed its session at 7.30 P. M., Mr. Benjamin in the chair, as the Speaker pro tem.

The proceedings were confined to debate on the President's annual message.

Mr. McRUER, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House in defence of the action of Congress on the subject of reconstruction.

Mr. DUMONT, of Indiana, followed Mr. Mercur, sending up to the Clerk's desk and having read as the text of his discourse the following newspaper paragraph:

"An old hotel-keeper in Washington once pasted on his dining-room door the following notice: 'Members of Congress will go to the table first, and then the gentlemen. Rowdies and blackguards must not mix with the congressmen, as it is hard to tell one from another.'"

Referring to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Indiana conspiracy case, and on the question of the constitutionality of the "iron-clad" oath, he characterized it as the "Pope's bull against the comet, and related a number of amusing anecdotes calculated to show that the holding of a judicial office does not necessarily prevent the judge from being an ignoramus and an ass. A man who had received a commission as a justice of the peace went to the clerk of the court and said he came to file his official bond and become qualified. "Hold up your hand," said the gruff old clerk. "and I'll swear you (laughter); all hell couldn't qualify you."

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, next addressed the House on the question of reconstruction, claiming that the course of the President was consistent with truth, consistent with patriotism and consistent with the former policy of the Republican party. The bill passed by the House the other day would plant over one-third of the republic a military despotism as crushing as any that the victorious Alexander ever planted on any of his conquered provinces. It would be an iniquity and an outrage, burying forever all hope of republican government on the earth.

He was ready and anxious to co-operate with every member of the House in going to the very verge of the Constitution in the effort to protect the Union men of the south in their persons and property and rights, but there was no warrant anywhere for breaking down the local civil governments of the south, and substituting for them a military despotism. He paid an eloquent tribute to the patriotism of the Union men of Tennessee, and upbraided the House for its neglect of their claims.

The House, at 10.30 P. M., adjourned.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST,
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To clo the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. 11 1 thstu3

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are h recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
FOR SALE BY,
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as it done in France, from pu California Wine, and taking the place of Importe Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention o. W Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the foll letter which may give a correc idea o the quality of thei Wine —
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO. —
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying tha we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN
BOUCHER & CO
11 20 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, Ne York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW YORK,
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.
WHOLESALE SALESROOM,
No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.
All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.
The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."
[TESTIMONIAL.]
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.
I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.
These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils. LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.
All Pencils are stamped—
"AMERICAN L'D PENCIL CO., N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it. 10 17mw6m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beaut Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B KIMES & CO.,
91 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc —VANKIRK & CO., would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & C

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 SOUTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 24§ ELIJAH G CATTELL.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX.
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES Alley.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,	Kingsville,
Weldon,	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington,	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.
TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS
BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE.
Trains leave Depot of
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day.
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST:
For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2tf GENERAL AGENT.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa railroad, for Sunbury, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12.55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Harisville, by this train, take the Bustleton York road.
At 10.15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 4.45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6.45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10.45 P. M. Passengers for Sumnertown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.
At 4.50 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Harisville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5.20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.
At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9.10 A. M., 2.30 and 6.40 P. M.
2.30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1.30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 5.15, and 7.05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11.50 A. M., and 3.05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Fifth and sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot
Office No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, via THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, BALTIMORE and DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES to CRISFIELD, Md., thence by the GREAT SOUTHERN INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS, to NORFOLK, Va., connecting with THE GREAT VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY, to MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH and SOUTHWEST.
THIS ROUTE OFFERS ADVANTAGES OVER ALL COMPETING TRANSPORTATION LINES. Shippers by this Line SAVE BOTH TIME AND MONEY. The marine risk between Crisfield and Norfolk is assumed by the Company. Rates offering the inducements of an ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING, WITH GUARANTIED TIME from Philadelphia TO ALL PROMINENT SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN POINTS.
Freights for NORFOLK, RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, and all points in VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, forwarded at as low rates as by any other Line.
Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R. BROAD and PRIME Streets, before FIVE P. M., will reach Norfolk TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER ROUTE. This UNPRECEDENTED DESPATCH gives the shipper of SOUTHERN FREIGHTS from Philadelphia ADVANTAGES NOT BEFORE OFFERED BY ANY OTHER LINE. For further information apply to
CHARLES E. BILKINS,
Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
General Eastern Agent Southern Inland Navigation and Delaware Railroad Companies,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.
Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest
THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.
PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.
Fast line at 12.00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.
Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line you have the advantage of comfort and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.
Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE" at
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET streets
Philadelphia,
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, O.
JOHN B. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.
JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No 631 Chesnut street and Thirtieth and Market streets, West Philadelphia.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 639 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.
They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—
For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c. per 100 lbs.; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, $1 20 per 100 lbs.
Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.
The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest as a rail Express.
This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.
Orders may be left at the above Office.
S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Vine Street Ferry daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):—
Mail, with Freight.....7 30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....3 45 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC
Mail, with Freight.....1 25 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....6 10 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street.....5 30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Jackson.....6 30 A. M.
ADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Vine street ferry daily at 10 15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 7 and 3 15 P. M.
† JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.
Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8.15 A.M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.20 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11.30, and Downingtown at 12.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 and 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12.30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1.05 and 11.53 A. M., and 1.48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.
Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9.05 A. M., and 9.15 P. M., passing Reading at 4.49 and 10.31 A. M. and 11.20 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11.30 A. M., and 7.11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.36 A. M. and 1.40 and 4.15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD
Trains leave Auburn at 7.30 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1.50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.35 A. M., and 5.25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32 50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN.
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to t

"KNOW THYSELF."

Sermon by the Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., of New York, at the Church of the Epiphany, Last Evening.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

For some time past the Sabbath evening services at this church (the Rev. Dr. Newton's) have been devoted to a series of lectures mainly to the youth of the congregation. Last evening the following sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., of New York, to a large assemblage, drawn from the following text:—

"I have heard of Thee by the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye seeth Thee; wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes."—Job xlii: 5, 6.

"Know thyself" was a choice maxim of the ancients, signifying that self-knowledge is at once the best and most glorious, yet difficult, attainment to wisdom. Socrates called it a "holy maxim." It has a very comprehensive range, you observe. It moves with the sweep of a general principle, and strikes down whole ranks of foibles, faults, and fallacies, and the maxim has credit and currency in our day. "Know thyself," says the skilled and scientific man to the backward and imprudent; "Know thyself," says the college student, looking from his loophole upon the retreating, abashed, and hurried crowds; "Know thyself," says the faithful Christian, rising from his knees, to the unbelieving friend for whom he had been praying.

This self-knowledge is precisely the same as what the patriarch expresses in the words quoted. He had been taught wisdom in a new light, and by a very remarkable method; for he was taught by hearing God, and there is no paradox in this! For all knowledge is applied to positive and negative sides. Every fact is related to other facts that explain it. All our judgments, by comparisons in the mind, would not be understood thoroughly unless they are connected and explained with some other thing.

Hence, when man would know himself, the construction of his body, or of other things of earth, he gains not the knowledge by his own dissection, but by his observations which he makes, and thoughts which then actuate him, from an analysis of such bodies as he desires information of. So let God Almighty's interpretation of Himself be received, and man will always know himself.

Remark, again, the Patriarch's method of being taught:—"I have heard of Thee by the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye seeth Thee." What method could be more thorough than this? The ear represents some perception, which is in the expression of sound; but the eye represents contemplation that is constant as the light, and this was the distinction recognized by the Patriarch. He had heard of God in a momentary state of seriousness, but now he meditated, and received and rejoiced at the truth and light of God in His providence, until he felt that he "knows" God, and the reflection of this knowledge was that he knew himself, and he felt humbled with abasement, too, by the contact with God, and his own unworthiness, and distrustful nature, and he "abhorred himself."

Such, I apprehend, is the true condition of those who, having been in ignorance of themselves and have been brought unto light, when the old and worthless character has been cast off, and the new character stands in its place. Yet the new is not independent of the old; for those uprooted fragments of the former life—faults, foibles, and sins—packed together under the foot and into the pit we have dug for their reception, make the solid basis on which our new life will rise, taller and stronger, into the light, and our self-knowledge will be the means to carry us up to heaven. But to show how the contemplation of God induces this self-knowledge, we survey God in His attributes, and take these one by one. The attribute of God which comes nearest man's life and his purposes is "omnipotence." Sometimes man almost forgets God, so that when this omnipotence appears before him, comes close, and leans heavy upon him, the man recoils. Man has such energy and ambition, has so much to do with the mastery over nature, hardening his heart, that when the light does shine upon him and all things maketh him to seem nearer the precious cross, he recoils or cries out—"Is not this the great Babylon which I have built?" and so burns incense in his darkened heart. He can, no doubt, carefully define His finished invention; he can seem to impress the universe at his bidding; he can employ the grand forces of the world—impress wind and water; yet God sometimes descends with his power and puts him at a nonplus. For example, he can explore a map and the luminaries of the sky; analyze the light of each particular star, and yet one little ray of that light might pierce his eye with instant blindness. He may chain the lightning to fetch and carry for him, yet he cannot rule a single stroke that shatters trees, destroys towns, and strikes cattle and men down dead. He may ride the ocean, that type of slumbering Omnipotence; can tempt its gales, frolic with its surges, make music of its moans and far-resounding waves. Yet, when the ocean rises up in its anger, like a lion from its lair, and shakes its glittering mane, and leaps upon the stalwart ship, holds it quivering in its jaws, shakes the sails to tatters, wrenches the timbers apart, tosses the crew about, and strews the waves with lifeless human drift—in fact man, in his power, seems to be a little fragment, struck off from the mass of Omnipotence, and its success seems to be achieved only by the withholding of the remainder of Omnipotence. Now when this exceptional force comes in on man's purposes, in a way that seems irresistible and irrepressible, it just overrules his life, and a man feels himself a bankrupt, and as one deprived of his fortune. Then the man finds himself standing face to face with a power so much greater than his own, so grand, and yet so infinite, as to make him believe there is a God. And though the struggle may be fierce between the old and the new, between what man purposed and God performed, yet, no matter how long it lasts, man eventually yields himself up to God in the cheerful confession of His sovereignty, or else grows hopeless, hard and defiant, so that the divine power of Omnipotence can do no more than destroy him. This is just Job's confession. His sheep and cattle died off; his sons and daughters were killed at the table; he himself was smitten with a loathsome disease; his treasure was taken away, and though he did murmur, yet he looked up to Heaven and offered a plea, and confessed himself to God Almighty and His omnipotence, in dust and ashes. The same effect will be produced, no doubt, by another attribute of God, that of omniscience. We cannot escape God; no hiding place will serve us as a retreat from God. He seeth all things. His omniscience is not like the bright light of the sun, for that but shows the surface, but into the most inward recesses of the mind, it pierces as well as at all the places in the earth. God seeth us. He seeth, but does not forget. Fear came upon the patriarch, as he relates in his vision, at the appearance of the Spirit. "Fear came upon me, and trembling, which made all my bones to shake; then a spirit passed before mine face, the hair of my flesh stood up. It stood still, but I could not discern the form thereof; an image was before mine eye, there was silence, and I heard a voice saying, Shall mortal man be more just than God? Shall a man be more pure than his Maker?" In our own condition, held by this power, we recognize the omniscence of the Creator, because presence is joined with the power, since God cannot be separated from His attributes; and then we feel that power of God, by our intelligence, recognizing a Divine Providence, which guides all our purposes, thus associating the all-wisdom with the Almighty, and thus, by these attributes combined in one, form a mastering impression of the divinity of God, and fully believes that He holds in His hands our lives and souls, our mortal and immortal condition, and that we are naturally the weakest and littlest of things by the comparison. This power, and this evidence of omnipotence and omniscience, is that which humbles us, because we feel that we can in no way escape His watchful eye: that His power holds us; that we cannot evade it. But this after all produces only a sort of humility, undermining man's pride, and clothing him in gross conceit. Nothing is moral in this state of mind, unless it is actuated by a belief in the moral attributes of God, together with His omnipotence, all-wisdom, and His constant presence. But as we look at the character of God, as we have learned by the Bible, the Book of books, and observe more closely His presence, we see then moral attributes, linked in common with others, in and out, traversing the Divine character.

When we view these attributes of God, for the first time conscience discloses itself more clearly, and we feel that we have such a thing as conscience. Then the Divine truthfulness shines still more clearly and purely out, and we feel to know that God is good. From this part of His attributes we look into the central point, in which justice and truth are only separate expressions, and we discover the solid nucleus of God's character that causes surpassing glory, which is called His "holiness." Indescribable, even the angelic tongues could find no word conceivable but one to indicate their joy and gratitude. When angels sing to adore him, they can only satisfy their worship by the repetition of the title, "Holy, holy, holy." And as they adore, they bow low, and cover their faces. This glory of God envelopes his life in such a way, distinct from all other conceptions of duty that ever entered into the minds of men.

For of all the gods men ever had and worshipped, besides the "Jehovah" of the Bible, not one is represented as a "Holy" God. It is this glory which makes the distinction between right and wrong to be the same essentially eternal. Moral purity is as steadfast as sin is odious. When we, fallen creatures, with proneness to sin, were brought to contemplate His immaculate glory, flooding the Divine nature with the transparent white light, we seemed to ourselves to be very dark in sin. We felt an overpowering instinct, in the contrast with the purity of our Saviour's light, that our darkest sins, as well as our hiding places and secret impulses, would be revealed. We gazed outwardly on the "Schekinah of Holiness," and then gazed inwardly and beheld a concrete mass, emitting no rays, no light, even to our darkened selves.

This is the true revelation of God to the soul, and it is such a revelation, remarkable as it is, that provokes that great crisis and working in the mind of man, and out of which will come his finished character, good or bad. For the laws that are displayed in the Book of Divine Holiness" say, "Covet and aspire to become transformed to His image."

He that has been prone to sin recoils from the touch of the Divine power. He dreads to leave his evil haunts, his evil deeds; he dreads to have them presented before him by the power of the Omnipotent, and, like one who has always been grovelling in the dark, he desires not to change his element, for the changes are to him, because of his depraved heart, unpleasant. Be not so, you that are in such a dark condition, but repent ye in dust and ashes, and out of the dust and ashes of repentance will spring resurrection to the new man.

But, again, we have another attribute of His, which those who praise and adore His name are never tired of repeating. It is His infinite love. We can say no more of it, yet it comes nearer to us than those attributes of God which we have seen. It is more indescribable in its splendor than the others. "We know that love is of God, and that God is love." We know, therefore, that the ultimate motive, counsel, and conduct is simply by way of benevolence. It is love combined with omnipotence. It is love conducting infinite wisdom. It is love wielding an omnipotent arm to hold back the mercy and holiness of God for the sake of justice. Therefore, in this embrace, love and holiness are balanced and married together. The harmony of the universe requires that God's love shall not stand alone, but shall counterpoise His justice and truth.

When we look at God in that glorious disc of his love—"the Cross"—the still overpowering justice is yet as wondrous. "Ye shall be brought to be judged of the deeds done in the body and the flesh, and ye shall answer." Oh, that we all might receive this love into our hearts, to quicken us to be up and doing our Master's work; but so long as we fearfully debar ourselves from the light of God, so long shall we be wretched, dishonest, and eventually lost, for God's omnipotence will yet find us out, and He shall judge us according to our works.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
February 19, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. 1t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,
February 21, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. 2 18 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
February 22, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 2 18 4t

BY SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

CARD.—In addition to our Private Sales of Real Estate, at our Office, we shall hold REGULAR AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Stock, and Loans, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY FRIDAY. Properties will be advertised in all the daily newspapers, and by separate handbills.
Pamphlet catalogues, containing descriptions of properties at public and private sale, will be issued every Wednesday.
Our First Spring Sale will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock noon. 2 18

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.—We shall make a sale of JAMES DIXON & SON'S SHEFIELD PLATED-WARE about the first week in March. The character of this manufacture of plate goods needs no further comment from us. 2 13 6t

SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN WARE, BRONZES, BARDIGLIO AND AMARMO VASES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
20th instant, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general assortment of French China, Bohemian Ware, etc., comprising complete decorated and gold-band dinner, dessert, and tea sets, tete-a-tete sets, tea and coffee pots, cups and saucers, plates, etc.
Also, decorated French china toilette sets, spittoons, moustache cups.
Also, Bohemian glass wine sets, decanters, cologne bottles, ruby wines, etc.
TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Also, a full and general assortment of extra quality Silver-plated Ware, manufactured expressly for city sales.
Open for examination on Tuesday. [2 18 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN WARE, BRONZES, VASES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning Next,
19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general assortment of French China, Bohemian Ware, etc., comprising complete decorated and gold-band dinner, dessert, and tea sets, tete-a-tete sets, tea and coffee pots, cups and saucers, plates, etc.
Also, decorated French China toilette sets, spittoons, moustache cups.
Also, Bohemian glass wine sets, decanters, cologne bottles, ruby wines, etc.
Open for examination on Monday. [2 15 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. ETC.
By Catalogue, on a credit, on Wednesday,
February 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of new and seasonable goods for spring sales. [2 18 2

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street. 1 17 6

FOURTH EDITION

BY THE CABLES.

END OF THE FENIAN REVOLT.

Stephens Flees to the Mountains

Mexican Empire Grandees in Paris.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Latest Financial and Commercial Advices.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE FENIANS.

Order Reigns at Killarney—Ireland Tranquil To-day—The Hunt for Colonel O'Connor Stephens, Etc.

LONDON, February 18—Noon.—Ireland is perfectly tranquil. Small parties of rebels are concealed in the woods, endeavoring to make their way to the coast, but the national troops have been so disposed that escape is thought to be impossible. Troops have been sent to Malahide in the hope of overhauling Stephens, who is reported and believed to be in that neighborhood.

FRANCE.

Arrival of Notables at Paris.

PARIS, February 18.—Pedro Escudero y Eubanove, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, etc. etc., of Maximilian's Cabinet in Mexico, has arrived here, accompanied by other high officials of the Mexican Empire.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—Noon.—The steamer Hecla, which arrived last evening, reports seeing the ship Union, which sailed from Liverpool on the 22d of January for New Orleans, having lost her rudder and suffered other damage.

Intelligence has been received here of the sinking at sea of the barque Sumter. No further particulars.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

LIVERPOOL, February 18—Noon.—The Cotton Market opens quiet and steady to-day. The sales will be about 7000 bales Middling uplands, at 14d.

LONDON, February 18—Noon.—Consols, 91 for money; Erie Railroad, 37⅛; Five-twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central, ex div., 77¾.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Arrival of John H. Surratt—The President's Position—Progress of the New Military Reconstruction Scheme, Etc. Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 18.

The President's Position and Policy.

The President, it seems to be understood, will not sign the Sherman bill as it passed the Senate.

Those Republican members who have been in conference with him, claim that this decision is in violation of a promise made to them on Friday, wherein they represent him as declaring that he would accept the Blaine amendment. The doubtful situation of the whole question causes considerable excitement and interest in all circles. There is a great pressure being made on the President from both sides to induce him to accept the present plan.

The Compromise Caucus.

I stated recently that no New England representatives was present at the Compromise Conferences, as some correspondents have asserted that General Banks and Mr. Blaine were present. I can only add that they were not present at any of the meetings.

The Tariff Bill.

The Tariff bill will be reported to-day, with doubtful chances of success.

The President's Message to the Fortieth Congress.

The foreshadowed programme of Presidential action is, that the President will in the forthcoming message throw himself bodily into the arms of the conservative Republicans, and that enough Republicans will unite upon a policy of harmonious action with the Executive to make a majority, with Bingham as leader of the House in place of Stevens.

The Sherman Substitute.

It is expected that Mr. Stevens and Mr. Brandagee will oppose the Senate Reconstruction bill. Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Blaine are opposed to it, but may vote for it. Several Republican members express a disposition to vote for it as the best that can be attained in the limited time.

It is felt that it will be disastrous to the Republican party to adjourn without passing some reconstruction measure. Probably it will pass the House with some amendments, to be settled by the Committee of Conference.

A Denial.

General Banks denies that he has attended any of the conferences for compromising with the President.

All-Night Session of the House.

The House will probably be in session all night upon the Senate Reconstruction bill. No concerted plan of action has been adopted on the Republican side of the House in regard to the bill, and there is talk of a caucus, to be held this afternoon, to report the plan of action for the night session.

The Reconstruction Bill.

The Senate to-day, through its Secretary, returned to the House the Reconstruction bill as amended by the former body. It was temporarily laid on the Speaker's table for subsequent consideration.

There is a large attendance of spectators in the galleries, awaiting the action on the bill. Interesting and exciting proceedings are expected.

The Prospects of Reconstruction.

From conversations with the Republicans this afternoon, it is clear that the party are widely separated in their views regarding the Senate's amendments to the Reconstruction bill. No caucus was held this morning, as reported. Some of the Republicans say that when the House takes up the bill, a motion will be made to non-concur in the Senate's amendments.

Mr. Stevens has called up the Senate Reconstruction bill, and asked non-concurrence with the Senate amendments to the House Military Government bill, and a Committee of Conference. Mr. Boutwell is now speaking in opposition to the bill.

Financial Propositions.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Eldridge, instructing the Committee on Banking to inquire into the expediency of withdrawing the National Bank Currency and supplying its place by United States Treasury notes, was laid on the table in the House to-day by a vote of 95 to 56.

What Will be Done with Surratt.

The Swatara, having Surratt on board, has arrived at the Navy Yard.

Surratt will be kept a prisoner on board the Swatara, and will be taken to the City Hall every day during his trial.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Surratt.

The Navy Department has no news of the arrival of Surratt.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The Senate concurred in the House amendments to change certain districts in Maryland and Virginia. Also to amend the act to prevent smuggling, and other purposes. Also, in the House amendment to the bill to permit the owners of the yacht Mayflower to change the name to Sylvia.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Poland, Morgan, and McDougal as a Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt bill.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented the resolutions of the New York Legislature expressing sympathy with the Cretans. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution to facilitate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers, which was passed.

It repeals so much of an act of 1862 as provides that accounts shall be rendered direct to the proper accounting officer, and provides that all vouchers shall be sent to the bureau to which they belong, to be there examined, and afterwards passed to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury.

The Committee of Finance was, on motion of Mr. Williams, discharged from the further consideration of the petitions for the establishment of Assay Offices in Utah and Arizona Territories.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) introduced a resolution for the printing of 5000 copies of the report of the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River, alluvial deposits, etc. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) moved that the Senate take up a bill in relation to appeals and writs of error in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) moved to take up the bill for the election of Congressional Printer.

Mr. Sumner understood that the Senate was to proceed to the consideration of the Louisiana bill as soon as what was known as the Military bill was disposed of.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) wished to say that he had some appropriation bills which he should desire to call up as soon as the morning hour expired.

The bill named by Mr. Harris was taken up and read, as follows:—

That where any appeal or writ of error has been brought to the Supreme Court from any final judgment or decree of an inferior court of the United States, for any judicial district in which, subsequently to the rendition of such judgment or decree, the regular sessions of such court have been suspended or interrupted by insurrection or rebellion, such appeal or writ of error shall be valid and effectual, notwithstanding the time limited by law for bringing the same may have previously expired; and in cases where no appeal or writ of error has been brought from any such judgment or decree, such appeal or writ of error may be brought within one year from the passage of this act.

The bill was laid aside temporarily, and the Senate took up the bill for the election of a Congressional printer, which was read. As amended by the Senate, it makes the printer an officer to be elected by the Senate, and abolishes the present office of Superintendent of Public Printing. The salary is fixed at $3000.

House of Representatives.

The reading of the journal of Saturday occupied nearly half an hour, which time was spent in earnest consultation of members on both sides of the House, who collected in groups discussing the Military Bill, and the course to be pursued in connection with it, on its being reported back from the Senate to-day.

Just as the Clerk had concluded the reading of the journal the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar, and announced the passage by the Senate of the act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, with amendments, in which he was directed to ask the concurrence of the House.

The bill went to the Speaker's table.

The Speaker then proceeded, as the regular business in order in the morning hour on Monday, to call the States for bills or joint resolutions for reference merely. Under the call, bill and joint resolutions were introduced and disposed of as follows:—

By Mr. Miller (Pa.), in relation to the tariff on railroad iron, declaring it incompatible with the policy of the protective system of the industrial system of the country to admit under any pretext whatever, free of duty, foreign iron, whether manufactured for railroad purposes or otherwise. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Williams, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that, for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the Inferior Courts of the United States, shall be removed by the President on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Hise (Ky.), to abolish the tax on coffee, sugar, molasses, and raw cotton. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Bramwell (Ill.), directing the Secretary of War to survey both sides of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Upson (Mich.), the resolutions of the Michigan Legislature asking an appropriation to aid in the construction of the harbor of New Buffalo, Michigan. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Ferry (Mich.), like resolutions, asking appropriations for the improvement of Portage lake and river, and asking a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Mineral Range Railroad. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Williams (Iowa), for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Cheaves (New Mexico), a memorial from the New Mexico Legislature, asking increased pay per diem for the members of the Legislative Assembly and increased pay for Territorial officers; asking for appropriations for school purposes, instead of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land, and asking for a commission to investigate the losses of the citizens of that territory during the revolution of 1847 and 1848 by Indian depredations. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 18.—The frigate Susquehanna, Admiral Palmer, has arrived from New York, and shortly sails for the West Indies, probably proceeding direct to Havana.

The steamer Victor, from New Orleans on the 11th instant, for New York, arrived this morning, and disembarked the 38th regiment Colored Troops *en route* for Richmond, to be mustered out. She sails this afternoon.

The pilot-boat Maryland reports boarding at Cape Henry ships Ellen Stewart and William George, from Cardiff, with railroad iron, and the barque Lapwing, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore. The barques Cricket and Clifton would sail soon from Rio for Baltimore.

The steamers Hatteras and Niagara, from New York, arrived at Norfolk early this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Cotton dull at 33c. Flour dull, 10@15 cents lower; sales of 3200 bbls. State, $8·60@11·40; Onio, $10·60@12·85; Western, $8·55@12; Southern, $10·30@16. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye dull. Barley dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $20·62½. Lard dull; 11@11¾ cents. Whisky dull

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$10000 5-20s '65 Jy..... 105⅝
$10000 U S 10-40s..... 101⅛
$500 U S 6's '81..... 109⅛
$1000 City 6s, Old..... 96¼
$2000 do.....Old... 96⅛
$1000 do. New..... 101
$100 do. New..... 101
$1000 Phila & Erie..... 91
$540 Susq Cnl Scp..... 61
$20 do..... 61
8 sh C & Am R scr... 48⅝
200 sh Read R.....b30. 51⅞
4 sh Penna RR..... 56⅞

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FABER'S PENCILS, 75 CENTS. A DOZEN.
Copying Books, 300 pages, $1 50.
Copying Books, 500 pages, $2·00.
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Prices Very Low.

Great Depression in the Woollen Trade.

Fine Mixed Coatings, half price.
Super French Black Cloths.
Biolley and Zamboni Cassimeres.
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 75 cents.
Good Stout All-wool Cassimeres, 90 cents.
Very Heavy All-wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Elegant Mixed Cassimeres, $1·25.
Mixed Cassimeres, for Spring Wear, $1·25.
Extra Weight, for Business Suits, $1 50.
Double Twist Heavy Cassimeres, $1·75.
Very Elegant Cassimeres, $2·00.

FLANNELS.

WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WIDE FLANNELS, 37 CENTS.
HEAVY GOOD WIDE SHAKER, 62 CENTS.
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN TOWELS, $1·50 PER DOZEN.
LARGE DINNER NAPKINS, $2·00 PER DOZEN.
500 DOZEN TOWELS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
300 DOZEN NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 65 CENTS.

CALICOES.

18 CENT CALICOES FOR SPRING, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
SPRING STYLE CALICOES, NOW OPEN.
WIDE SPRING CHINTZES.

COTTON GOODS.

Still Further Reductions in

WIDE SHEETINGS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE.

BE CAREFUL TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 8mrp§

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

Is Selling his Entire Stock, Comprising Every Variety of

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.

At and below cost of importation, prior to removal to

GIRARD ROW, [2 6 12t

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 00 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No 628 ARCH Street,
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
12 6 7m

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.
50 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c.
Large size Satin Damask Towels, 55c.
100 dozen Linen Doylies, at $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, and $1·75 per dozen.
A large assortment of Linen Napkins, $2·45 up to $6 per dozen.
Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½c.; very cheap.
Scotch Diaper by the piece, very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Toweling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very fine quality.
5-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 65c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 90c. per yard.
8-4 do, do, do. $1·12 per yard.
8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, $1·25 per yard.
Linen Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, $2·50.
A large assortment Shirting Linens.
Heavy Housewife Linens.

WHITE GOODS—WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.
Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
Do. do. Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents—very cheap.
150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, handsome large Plaids, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Piques, 37½, 38c., up to $1 a yard.
Several lots of Victoria Lawns, very cheap.
Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs to sell, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 28c.
Gents' Hdkfs, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, very cheap.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs, 37½, 44, 50, and 56c.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 31 cts.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands, Etc., Etc.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Amoskeag A, Whitinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
American Calicoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—Just opened 50 pieces French Lawns, 20 cents, slightly soiled, worth 37½. 10 22§

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR
AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.
LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,
Both Plain and Check,
OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS,
CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS, CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS, INDIA TWILL, striped and plain, SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths, ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses, VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN, PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES, FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH, FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.
Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.
ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF
1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
IMPORTERS OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
Above Race,
Have just received—
1300 yards Plaid Poil de Chevre, Spring colors, at 25c. per yard; cost 40 to import.
Select styles Spring Delaines.
Large assortment New-Style Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25c.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75c.; large assortment, all size plaits.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
Boys' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
Huckaback Linen Towels, 18¾, 20, 25, 31, and 35c.
Bleached, Unbleached, and Loom Table Linens.
Nursery Diaper by the piece, all prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' large size Silk Hdkfs., bargains.
New Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Balmorals, $1·75; over 60 dozen sold.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
One bale Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
One bale ⅞ Domet Flannel, 31c.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannel, 37½c.
All-wool Flannels, from 31c. to $1.
Best styles, best quality Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels at reduced prices.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Bleached Muslins at lowest market prices, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Forestdale, Amoskeag, etc. etc.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths, all prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Pillow Case Muslin, 25c.; best in the city.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.
FARIES & WARNER,
29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
CENTRAL D